PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,117.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

OF THE BOMBAY
ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M. 1907,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maguen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maguen	15th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 3rd June	11 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 6th June	8 a.m.	(direct)
DWARKA	1,700	Frid. 7th June	7 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 8th June calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
1st June, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gacchi	15th June 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cacchi	15th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	–

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
• Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	July 20	Agst. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Agst. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 5	Agst. 12	" 21	" 23
•‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 29	" 30	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
•‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	..	....
•‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
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GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!
ARNOLD'S
CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS........................ Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
  (a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
  (b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
  (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

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Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6,

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action,

	Rs.	a.
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

		Per doz. bot.		Per doz. ½ bot.	
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs.	14	0	8	0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	"	16	8	9	4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	"	23	8	12	12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character					
CLARET No. 2	"	15	0	8	8
CLARET No. 1	"	17	8	9	12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.					
YALUMBA HOCK	"	22	8	12	2
CARTE D'OR	"	25	0	13	0

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Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Acting Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S.N. Company's S.S. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No.9 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHOPOLI BRANCH DURING THE MONSOON.

WITH effect from the 15th June, 1907, and until further notice the KHOPOLI BRANCH LINE will be CLOSED for all descriptions of Through and Local Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 31ST MAY, 1907.

THE REHMANI MILLS. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 2nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 10th June, 1907, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Registered Office, at No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up for 9 months ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their renumeration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 25th June, 1907, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

NEW PREMISES OF CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,

1-6 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR

Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.

Best Quality, Style and Finish.

REASONABLE PRICES.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ESTIMATES FREE.

Apply for Designs.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :— Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tick ngs, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c. HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c. THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts, of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHARMA'S INKS

BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,

less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS :—
SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER&Co. LD.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

INDIAN & EASTERN.

	Rs.	a.
Under the Absolute Amir. By Frank A. Martin. Illustrated by the Author's Drawings and Photographs, etc.	9	3
The Religions of India. By Edward Washburn Hopkins	7	7
The Web of Indian Life. By the Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble) of Ramakrishna Vivekananda	2	4
The Punjab in Peace and War. By S. S. Thorburn, I. C. S.	10	15
The Indian Empire : Its Peoples, History and Products. By Sir Wm. Wilson Hunter, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., &c., with a map	21	0

BELLES LETTRES.

Shakespeare. By Walter Raleigh, Englishman of Letters	1	12
Personal Opinions Publicly Expressed. By "Rita," with portrait. Paper, Re. 1-12 ; cloth.	2	4
Toasts and Maxims. A Book of Humour to pass the time, collected from various sources. With Illustrations, by Meissonier, Calderon, W. L. Wylie Glendoni, the late Phil May, etc.	0	14
The Kingdom of Love and Other Poems. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox	0	14
Colloquies with an Unseen Friend. Edited by Walburga Lady Paget	3	1
English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases. Collected from the most authentic sources, alphabetically arranged and annotated. By W. Carew Hazlitt	5	10
Lord Beaconsfield and other Memories. By T. E. Kebbel, with Portrait	11	0

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL.

The Practical Engineer's Hand-book, comprising a Treatise on Modern Engines and Boilers, Marine, Locomotive and Stationary, etc., etc. By Walter S. Hutton. With upwards of 420 Illustrations	13	8
The Engineer's Millwright's, and Machinist's Practical Assistant ; comprising a Collection of Useful Tables, Rules, and Data, etc., compiled by William Templeton	1	14
The Students' Cotton Spinning. By Joseph Nasmith, 12th thousand	6	0
Motor Car Mechanics for Beginners. An A.B.C. of Automobile Construction with Explanatory Diagrams. By G. Foster Pedley	0	14

USE DICHROIC INK.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNE

MOET and CHANDON'S

DRY IMPERIAL

VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM

CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

'Little Dinner Loaves'

made at home with

Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour" are nicer for dinner than bread. They have a sweet, crisp crust and beautifully white crumb. They can be made in 15 minutes, and are intended to be eaten new—fresh from the oven. The "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible. They are good for *all* mealtimes.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID	28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 4 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 6 annas ; Subsequent [illegible] Re. 1 per copy according to number available [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

(GRAND RE-OPENING AFTER RE-CONSTRUCTION.)

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS
(the entirely re-constructed)

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

by special arrangement with
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
and
The Gaiety Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.—SERGEANT BRUE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 6.—THE BLUE MOON. In aid of the St George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Fund
FRIDAY, JUNE 7.—A COUNTRY GIRL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8.—FLORODORA.
MONDAY, JUNE 10.—THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUESDAY, JUNE 11.—THE CINGALEE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—A CHINESE HONEY MOON.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.—THE ORCHID. Benefit Performance in aid of Dr. Massina's Hospital.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—THE SPRING CHICKEN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success. THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.
Boxes	25
Stalls Reserved	5
Dress Circle Reserved ....Rs. 4 and	3
Pit ....Rs. 2, Back seats, Re.	1

Seats booked for the Season at a discount of 20 per cent. Box plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

MISS EDITH STRETTON,

Just arrived in India from the LONDON CONCERT HALLS, IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS FOR FRENCH, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING ; ALSO TO ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS FOR CONCERTS, AT HOMES, DANCES.

TERMS MODERATE.
32, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room sofas, easy chairs writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboard, large show-case, meatsafe, hat and book-stands, square piano by Richard Lipp, large size iron safe suitable for office books.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 strong built victoria, rubber-tyred.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 10th June 1907, at their rooms at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), the effects of the late Mr. G. J. B. Armour, consisting of tweed coats, cotton wearing apparels, shirts, drawers, sheets, trunk, hats, boots, drill machine, belts, looking glass, clock, watch, timepiece, &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Stanley Carroll, such as cotton wearing apparels, coats, collars, rug, tools, hat, trunks, bag, &c.

As also the effects of the late Mr. G. H. Belcham, consisting of 1 D. B. Gun by W. W. Greener, in case, and 1 rifle in case.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed, Intestate and Unserviceable Properties, Arms, etc.

Under instructions from Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 4th instant, at 1 p. m. (B. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed, intestate and unserviceable properties, arms, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, opposite the Bombay Cotton Mills, at Parel Tank Road, Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, at the instance of the mortgagee, Soka Samuel Perry, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of June, 1905, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Maneckji Kavasji Daroowala, Administrator of the property and credits of Kavasji Rauji Daroowala, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of June, 1907, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property :

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Chinchpogly, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,494 5-9) one thousand four hundred and ninety-four and five-ninths Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all building and erection thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward No. 1071 (4), Street No. 31 B., Parel Tank Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by the property belonging to the Company; on or towards the south by the Kala Chowki Road; on or towards the east by the ground belonging to the Company, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ; and on or towards the west by road belonging to the Company, and are situate within the registration Sub-district of Bombay.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office, Hornby Row, or from the Undersigned.

SALE OF Valuable Immovable Property at Malharrao Wady, near Agiary Lane, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, Moneklal Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldas Canji, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge, respectively, dated the 17th day of July, 1907, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1907, at 4-30 in the afternoon. To be sold by Public Auction.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the oart formerly called Gharwady and now called Malharrao Wady, near Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 199 98 100 Square Yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 121, Old Survey No. 86 and New Survey No. 472 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4405, Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the open ground used as a passage and partly by the house of Chhotalal Mulchand, on the west by the house of Raghunath Jaising, on the north by the oart of Vithaldas Ramdas and on the south by the open ground and a passage leading to Agiary Lane and which said premises include a gully attached thereto and lying to the east thereof and half of the gully also attached thereto and lying to the west thereof and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Kanji and his tenants.

Printed copies for further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, solicitors, attorneys for the mortgagee, 40 Medow Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1907.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

JUST RECEIVED.

LE NU AU SALON.

Containing 40 Plates, descriptive of the Principa Pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon Par Victor Nadal. Rs. 4-6.

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EXPECTED SHORTLY.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES. Paper covers, Rs. 2-10 ; cloth, Rs. 4-6.

"BLACK and WHITE" ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES. 14 annas.

NEW BOOKS.

BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL for 1907. Rs. 10-15.

THE HORSE. Its Selection and Purchase. Together with the Law of Warranty, sale, &c. By Frank Townend Barton, M. R. C. V. S. Illustrated. Rs. 5-10.

COTTON. Its Cultivation, Marketing, Manufacture and the Problems of the Cotton World. By Charles W. Burkett, and Clarence Hamilton Poe, with Illustrations. Rs. 7-7.

A CENTURY OF INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT. By Hector Macpherson, Author of "Books to Read and How to Read them." Rs. 5-4.

WORRY : THE DISEASE OF THE AGE. By Dr. C.W. Saleeby, M. D., F.R.S., Author of "Evolution," "The Master Key," etc., etc. Rs. 4-8.

SPINOZA. A Handbook to the Ethics. By J. Allanson Picton. Rs. 4-6.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Florida 2,029 tons, Captain J C Hurry arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Galle in Ballast.

THE steamer Berlin, 2,677 tons, Captain, J Orzel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Adilaide with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cromwell, 1,977 tons, Captain H. B. Sheet,' arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Diego Suarez, 3,497 tons, Captain Bourepam, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of Sugar and 2 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,757 tons, Captain C E Darley, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Glasgow 27th April with a general cargo.

THE Clan line steamer Clan Macpherson 3,041 tons, Captain S Beer sailed on Saturday for Malta and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Hansa line steamer Barenfels 3,466 tons, Captain F Engelage sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen with a general corgo.

THE B I S N Coy's steamer Putiala 1,929 tons, Captain C P Seddon sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Commander. The Hon F Butler Mr Shanker Narayan Rao as cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Coy's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons Captain R J Rickford R N R arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers Capt Palin Mr Osborne, Mr Wally, Mr Larhurst and 65 Deck.

THE steamer Whitgift 2,842 tons. Captain George Caltar arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barry, with a cargo of coal during the voyage her high pressure cylinder broken. She experienced strong wind in Gulf of Suez moderate Monsoon from Red Sea and latterly light winds.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, captain J. Andrews, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 14th May, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd R Clancy, Major General and Mrs Caldecott, Mr Hirabayanki, Mr M M Pikes, Mr J Melezer, Mr V Barnathon, Mr Watson, Miss L Ostell, Mr J Hammond, Mr and Mrs Mehta, Miss W R Jardine, Miss E Hammond, Col and Mrs Quicke, Mr B B Erance, Mr and Mrs Himmasingh, Miss A W Hyde, Mr G H Paul, Mr Peachey, Mr and Mrs W J Hutchins and infant, Miss E M Benham, Captain A D Edwards, Mr and Miss Tailyour, Mr D S Crawford, Miss F M Eardale, Mr A Hoyt, Mr Wadge and 3 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Cmdr W Hose	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Madras Peast Factory
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Ramsay	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 1.

Beme	1899	Guy	Shaw Wallace & Co
Barbara	2544	Jenss	K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverdale	2140	Fullerton	K N & Co
Berlin	2677	Orzel	Volkart Bros
Chychoss	3985	Stevenson	M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque....London	P & O Co
Canning			G Jivaji
Dhasa	936	Rickford	M Mackenzie & Co
Florida	2029	Hurry	
Historian	4454	Valiant	K Nixon & Co
Hydra	831	Kirsebom	F F C & Co
Islanda	3361	Peck	M M & Co
Lowe	1817	Banel	Swadeshi S N Co
Lhasa	936	Rickford	M M & Co
Lackarvanna	2468	Grey	Standard Oil Co
New bridge	2397	Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera	1961	Abbott	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1690	Williams	M Mackenzie & Co
Nuddea	1944	Wil-her	M M & Co
Shahnoor	2783	Frster	Shah S N Co
*Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Brown	M M & Co
Warora	2565	Kedslie	M M & Co
Whitgift	2842	Coltor	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Muke Maru	2086	Horton	Kobe	5-6	N Y Kaisha
C & R	Singapore	2786	Williams	Hull	11-6	W & A Graham & Co
D & E	City of Glasgow	4119	Campbell	K'chi	2-6	K N & Co
F	City of Vienna	2977	Morrison	K'chi	8-6	K Nixon & Co
G	Shah Allum	1917	Page	K'chi	25-5	Shah S N Co
H	Bundesrath	1136	Griewe	Durban	6-6	A Strandes
K	Quiloa	4942	Anderson	Hamburg	5-6	M M & Co
N	Greenwich	1863	Adshead	Garston	6-6	R A Willis
O	Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	A'mouth	7-6	W & A G & Co
Q	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	5-6	B & P S N Co
R	Mohammadi	1252	Dexter	Red Sea Pors	5-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	L'pool	15 6	K N & Co
2	Clan Grant	2504	Alxendra	A'mouth	15-6	W & A G& Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Antwerp	8-6	K L & Co
5	Tokio	2481	Taru	K'chi	3-6	F Muir & Co
7	Venetia	2133	McMorran	Trieste	5-6	T M & Co
8	New Orleans	2262	Key	Genoa	8-6	W & A G & Co
9	Kt of the Thistil	4286	Baker	Hull	3-6	W & A G & Co
12	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	London	8-6	P & O Co
10&11	Oolobaria	3436	LeGrand	Rangoon	7-6	M M & Co
16	Ras Dara	3821	Cambridge	Dieppe	3-6	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Florida s	Hurry	Galle, May 28
	Berlin s	Orzel	Adelaide, April 17
	Whitgift s	Coltar	Barry, May 7
	Lhasa s	Rickford	Karachi, May 31
	Clan Farquhar s	Darley	Glasgow, April 27
	Diego Suarez s	Bourepam	Mauritius, May 18
2	Cromwell s	Sheet	Calcutta, May 23
	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, May 14

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Okara s	Dagge	Calcutta, &c
	Africa s	Povissich	Trieste
	Chapra s	Goss	Antwerp
	Clan Macpherson s	Beer	Dunkirk
	Oriental s	Tocque	Aden
	Patiala s	Seddon	Calcutta, &c
2	Barenfels	Engelage	Hamburg, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
29	Assyria	J Hamilton	Liverpool
	Battenhall	C Raison	Port Elizabth

DEPARTURES.

30	Umzinto	W G Rivers	Cape Town
	Dragoman	J H Middleton	Cuddalore

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
27	Clan Ross	Pondicherry
28	Gwaliar	Rangoon
28	Sutherland	Calcutta
28	Lindenfels	Antwerp
30	Shahnasir	Cocanada
30	Dunolly	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

31	Teesta	Straits
June		
1	Nurani	Calcutta
2	Umzinto	Calcutta
3	Umbloti	Natal
3	Clan Cumming	Coast
5	Nizam	Bombay
9	Silesia	Calcutta
10	Clan Murray	Liverpool
13	Maria Valerie	Trieste
18	Prome	Cocanada
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peninsular s—250 cuts gum, S Damji and Co ; 50 cases bristles Schroder Smidt and Co ; 12 bales skins and hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 17 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 254 cwts fishmows, R Dhanji and Co ; 200 cwts turmeric, M J Joomabhai and Co ; 24 bales hemp. J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Thistle s—3,127 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Tokio s—800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Florida s—26,260 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—100 cwts gum, G Tajpal,

John Hardie s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 125 bales cotton, Nensey Peerbhai.

FOR HAVRE.

Quiloa s—48 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Quiloa s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 4,002 cwts pooyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 cwts gum A H Mowjee and Co ; 1,375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Company.

Berlin s—190 bales cotton, 161 bales cottonfly, &c., W Wolf and Sons ; 1,301 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri 140 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR FUME.

Venetia s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Muke Maru s—306 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 50 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Muke Maru s—97 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE,

Muke Maru s—57 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31.] [BOMBAY, June 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84¼	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	95¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98½	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities	65⅛	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 15/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31		⅛
Do. in New York	67⅛		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13		½
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46		½
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½	⅛	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3⅜%		⅛
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½o/o		⅛
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3⅞%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3⅛o/o	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3¼o/o		⅛

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 90,000
Gold " ... ... £ 150,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Improved demand
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	...16,000
Mid-Americans	... 7·40+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 10 5/16+1/16

Future Delivery Prices—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·39	6·67	6·58	6·53
—03	—02	—01	unchanged
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb
6·47	6·44	6·42	6·41
—01	—01	—02	—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 17,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 21,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 21,000 "
Spot Cotton.—12·90+40
Futures,—Month of July, 11·56 +33 } Advanced owing to firm cables and to daily weather reports showing too much rain.
Do. do. Dec. 11·96 +30

New Orleans :—

		Yesterday.*
Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged		12¼+3/16
Futures—Month of July	12·78+18	12·60+19
Do. do. Aug.	12·64+19	12·45+30

Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

*Delayed owing to mutilation.

NEW YORK, May 31.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	53,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	39,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	484,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	275,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 6 [illegible]
F. G. Broach	d. 5 [illegible]
Good Broach	d. 5 [illegible]
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Belatti	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Belatti	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Bengals	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 [illegible]
Good Bengals	d. 3 [illegible]
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 [illegible]
Good Khandeish	d. 4 [illegible]
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 [illegible]

G. Madras Western C.I.F.—d. 4 [illegible] Sellers.
Months—May-July.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—d. 5 [illegible] nominal,
Months—June-July.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—d. 4 [illegible] Sellers,
Months—May-June.
Coconada Cotton Ginned, London, C. I. F.—d. 4 [illegible] Sellers.
Months—May-June.

WHEAT

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—July-August—London—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Brown Cawnpore, 53¼ July-August—Hamburg—Done

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48 1/2—May-June Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6⅜ unchgd

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 7½d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 7 1/2d. Done.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,30,400	London	Peninsular	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	75,000	do	do	do
1 Box Sovs	52,500	do	do	Hongkong Bank
65 Bars Silver	1,53,856	do	do	Chartered Bank
258 Bars Silver	6,16,544	do	do	Mercantile Bank
360 Bars Silver	8,48,201	do	do	International Bank
485 Bars Silver	11,61,205	do	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	do	do
94 Bars Silver	2,31,440	do	do	do
128 Bars Silver	3,10,557	do	do	do
139 Bars Silver	3,10,373	do	do	do
70 Bars Silver	1,56,507	do	do	do
201 Bars Silver	4,62,230	do	do	do
1 Box Sovs	18,750	do	do	Cox and Co
1 Bag Gold Coins	4,287	Marseilles	do	B Castoorchand and Co
34 Bars Silver	77,118	London	do	Yokohama Bank
92 Bars Silver	2,26,477	do	do	do
66 Bars Silver	1,53,063	do	do	do
97 Bars Silver	2,28,891	do	do	do
468 Bars Silver	10,83,825	do	do	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	76,800	do	do	Bank of Bombay

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [1ST JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for one or two months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened slightly easier to-day at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand, but 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. was still available at one or two Banks. There has not been much enquiry to-day. The Credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight, but it has been just possible to get 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight for choice ready bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/16
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	162 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	221

Government Paper :—

The Settlement yesterday dragged on until to-day and was finally adjusted at 97¼. That has been the rate ruling all the morning for ready Paper, but early in the week an improvement may be looked for. For the next settlement business has passed to a small extent at 97⅜ at which the Market closes steady. Calcutta rates are advised as 97⅜ for cash and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97·2
1st Settlement	97·6

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London was slightly easier on Friday, the closing quotations being 30 15/16 ready and 31 for delivery forward in two months ; New York being steady at 67⅛. Locally the Market has been firm. Ready opened at 79 ex-duty for ready bars and closed at 79 1/16. An improvement of about ¼ per cent. took place in ready bars, the Market closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	9
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	11	0
Ditto 2nd "	78	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Market is firm and prices are quoted about Rs. 2 higher than yesterday evening's closing rates. There is, however, no improvement in the demand.

The Rooms of the Cotton Trade Association were closed this afternoon, and will be closed, as usual, every Saturday afternoon during the monsoon months. There was consequently little business doing in ready Cotton.

New Crop is firm and there are few sellers. We give to day full quotations for new Crop, some of the rates, however, being nominal.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.
Fine M. G. Broach	277
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	233
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	215
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	211/12
Fine M. G. Amraoti	211/12
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	186
Fine M. G. Khandeish	195
Fine M. G. Bengals	188/89
Good Westerns	241
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs. 263 1/2	March/08
Fine M. G. "	Rs. 278/9	"
" " Khangaum Akola	" 227	Jan./08
" " Amraoti	" 227 noml.	"
" " Damangaum Poolgaum.	" 235 noml.	"
" " Nagpur Kampti	" 243 noml.	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	" 205	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	" 205	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	" 191	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales
Total Imports	18,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·73	6·72	6·62	6·57	6·51
+04	+05	+04	+04	+04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Fef.-March	
6·49	6·47	6·45	6·46	
+05	+05	+03	+05	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is firm and there is a fair amount of business passing in the bazaar. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.
September	" 8 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The Market is steady, but only a very moderate business is reported. The following are quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 13 0
Brown Delhi	Rs. 8 14 0
Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 9 6 0

Poppyseed :—

Quiet but steady. Little doing. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 9 14 0

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 20 1/2

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed:—

July-Aug. Rs. 6 11 0

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

The Market continues firm but there is little doing either for export or by local mills. We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs. 5 2 0
" Karachi	Rs. 4 15 0

LOCAL YARNS :—

Some small sales have been reported for Europe, but the Market is very quiet, and the China Market shows no signs of improvement.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,405
India	53 1/2
Mills :—	
Century	1,623
David	342 1/2
Empress	385
Kohinoor	687 1/2
Maneckji Petit	3,037 1/2
Presses :—	
Breul's Cawnpore	210
New Berar	140
New Mofussil	615
Volkart's United	1,100
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co.	125
Bombay Flour Mill	990
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	270
Central India Mining	535
Marks and Co.	148
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	75 1/2
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti Valley	452 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	14,064	bales.
Wheat	11,527	cwts.
Linseed	12,424	"
Rapeseed	6,647	"
Gingellyseed	17	"
Poppyseed	3,471	"
Groundnuts	300	"
Castorseed	8,340	"
Rice	72,168	"
Myrabollams	5,696	"
Cottonseed	19,421	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	6,920	"
Joowar	902	"
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 1.] [BOMBAY, June 2.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	84 3/16	ex:	
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/8	1/8	
Do. in New York	67 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·45 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 3/8	"	"
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/2	"	"
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	"	"
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	"	"
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 1/4		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/4		1/4

Bills on Madras... ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Calcutta ... £ 40,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Quiet
Futures	...Steady
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 bales.
Imports	...18,000 bales.
Mid-Americans	...7·30 — 10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 5/16 unchg.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	
6·74	6·72	6·63	6·57	
+05	+05	+04	+05	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
6·49	6·46	6·44	6·43	6·44
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 27,000 "
Do. to Continent ... 9,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·80—10.
Futures—Month of July 11·41—15 } Declined owing to bulls unloading and to weak cables.
Do. do. Dec. 11·83—13

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of July 12·68—10
Do. do. Aug. 12·57—07
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady
Cotton Stock in London ... 16 000 bales
" Total Visible Supply ... 3,360,000 "
" " " East Indian 350,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...13,020,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	31,000 bales
"	Sold on speculation	1,000
"	Sold for Exportation	1,000
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	69,000 "
"	Actual Exports	13,000 "
"	Week's Imports	78,000 "
"	Stock	1,222,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	900 "
"	Sold for exportation	...... "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,600 "
"	Actual Exports	700 "
"	Week's Imports	1,000 "
"	Stocks	33,000 "
Afloat	Americans	70,000 "
"	Indian	27,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33⅜ New Terms—July-Aug.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 56 May June—Dunkirk—Value.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship.
Brown, Cawnpore 53 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6⅜ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 7½d.—Value.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 28th May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs. a. p.	May 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,66,81,281 1 0	1,80,18,009 1 4
Other Deposits, &c.	14,57,72,743 10 2	15,00,74,158 15 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,55,682 12 11	11,67,138 15 2
Sundries	22,13,501 11 3	32,39,981 10 10
Rs.	20,14,03,83209 3 4	20,74,99,288 10 9
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,81,21,530 0 0	1,84,94,615 0 0
Otherauthorised Investments	40,09,060 12 0	35,28,751 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,79,17,999 15 10	4,73,51,817 13 9
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,15,98,733 10 4	4,13,47,760 12 10
Bills discounted &c	2,93,53,720 15 4	2,99,27,026 6 8
Balances with other Banks	11,94,840 15 1	14,16,341 9 2
Bullions		
Dead Stock	17,12,802 11 1	17,13,959 9 10
Stamps	14,340 5 0	14,603 13 0
Sundries	11,63,845 7 0	11,45,631 3 3
	14,50,86,879 11 8	14,49,40,398 0 6
Cash &c., at Head Office / Do. at Branches	5,63,16,329 7 8	6,25,58,890 10 3
Rs.	20,14,03,209 3 4	20,74,99,288 10 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,84,060	Decrease
Do. at Branches	15,40,794	Increase
Other Deposits	43,01,415	Do.
Post Bills	4,11,456	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,07,224	Decrease
Loans	5,66,182	Do.
Accounts of Credit	2,50,978	Do.
Mercantile Bills	5,73,306	Increase
Cash at Head Office	38,26,722	Do.
Do. at Branches	34,15,839	Do.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay, dated 29th May, was sent to the Government of India :—

Rain during week in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops generally in good condition. Threshing of rabi crops continues in parts Sind. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water sufficient except in parts Ratnagiri, Kanara, Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes insufficient in parts Surat, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent., in Deccan 21 to 31 per cent., and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During week ending 18th instant 25 persons on gratuitous relief in Belgaum.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It Invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength, Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—May 24. at Allahabad, Charles Edward James Marshall, the beloved infant son of C. V. and E. R. Marshall (of Naini), age 1 year.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,
Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 12m. ; High water, 4-40m., 5-26a. ; Low water, 10-28m.

Elton Cup Hockey Tournament, Marine Lines, 5-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 4.—Y. M. C. A. Glee Club Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 13m. ; High water, 6-4m., 6-34a. ; Low water, 0-18m., 11-58a.

Wednesday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bandmann Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre. 9-30 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water 7-27m., 7-39a ; Low water, 1-16m., 1-15a.

Thursday, June 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 13m. ; High water, 8-34m., 8-31a. ; Low water, 2-4m., 2-17a.

Friday, June 7.—English Mail Steamer due. "At Home," Isiam Club, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 9-30m., 9-15a. ; Low water, 2-45m., 3-10a.

Saturday, June 8.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets ; 7h. 14m. ; High water, 10-18m., 9-55a. ; Low water, 3-22m., 3-55a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. *Umzinto* via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on the 2nd, instead of 3rd, instant as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. to-day.

ELECTRIC TRAM CARS.—The Electric Tramway line from Bori Bunder to Kalbadevi and Bhendy Bazaar, as far as the Sir J. J. Hospital, having been completed, electric tram cars were run yesterday on those roads. Yesterday one of the cars accidentally got derailed and caused an interruption to traffic for about an hour. The car being re-railed, traffic was resumed.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—The following is the programme of Music to be played at Green's Garden under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March	Le Regiment favori	Ertl
Overture	La Rucho D'Ar	Brepeant
Waltz	Orientrosen	Ivanovici
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Intermezzo	Salome	Loraine
Gavotte	I'y Pense	Eilenberg
Waltz	Auf Glatten Fluten	Starke
Two-Step	Can't you see I'm Lonely	Armstrong

NEW ORGAN AT THE COLABA GARRISON CHURCH.—After four years of continuous effort, the Church Committee have at last succeeded in handing over to the present Chaplain the Rev. H. Mould, a beautiful organ of two manuals by Huin Bros., Calcutta, for use at the services in St John's, Colaba. The original idea was the Rev. H. Rountrie's, who is at present at Deolali, and we are quite certain he will be delighted when he hears of the great *fait accomplit*. The dedication will be held next Saturday, the 8th, at 6 p.m., and the String Band of the Royal Scotts, from Deolali will attend to play items in the Service of song arranged by Mr. Seymour Dove, the organist. It is hoped that all who can, will attend and give liberally, as there is still a balance to be wiped off. Seeing that the Church Committee has been nearly four years composed of civilians, it says much for the keen interest taken by soldiers on their behalf.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	5	6	80
Total plague deaths to date	140,960		
Same date last year	33	24	134

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. "WHITGIFT."

The steamer "Whitgift," under the command of Captain George Collar, which arrived in harbour on the 1st instant, reports that during the voyage on the afternoon of the 29th May, her high pressure cylinder was broken and difficulty was experienced in steering the vessel. The sails were then set, and with great care and difficulty the vessel was safely brought into port on Saturday morning and anchored off the Apollo Bunder. The "Whitgift" was the vessel that was passed by the Mail Steamer "Peninsular" on the early morning of the 30th May in Latitude 18° 36" N. Longitude 71° 23" E., which we reported in our issue of Saturday last. The "Whitgift" experienced strong wind in the Gulf of Suez, moderate monsoon from the Red Sea, and latterly light winds. She left Barry on the 1st May last with a cargo of coal.

GALLANT RESCUE BY A EUROPEAN.

Saving a Hindu Woman's Life.

As already reported, the gallant action of Mr. William Ryan, a horse-trainer in the service of Messrs. Scott and Company, who saved the life of a Hindu sweeper-woman named Jamnabai on the 22nd ultimo from drowning in the Gowalia Tank, was brought to the notice of Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O. Commissioner of Police, by Superintendent Williamson. Jamnabai, who swept the gardeng rounds of the bungalow of Lady Jenkins, was not considerately treated by her husband and she resolved to commit suicide. At about 9-30 p.m. on the day in question she threw herself deliberately into the Gowalia Tank. She first tried strangulation by tying a handkerchief round her neck, but not succeeding in that, she jumped into the Tank. Some passers-by saw this, but none ventured to rescue the woman, as it is a general belief amongst the natives that the Tank is haunted ; and it was pitch dark at the time and the Tank was in a very filthy condition. Mr. Ryan, who lived close by, was informed of the occurrence. He at once ran up to the Tank and jumped into it with a view to save the woman. After a long, hard struggle in the water Mr. Ryan succeeded in bringing her out. Laying her on the ground, he tried to revive her, in which he partially succeeded, as the woman vomitted out water. She was then removed to hospital, where she gradually recovered. Had it not been for Mr. Ryan, the woman would have lost her life that day. The prompt way in which Mr. Ryan ran great risk in saving the life of a poor Hindu woman, deserves appreciation by the Royal Humane Society of London.

THROWING AWAY POSTAL LETTERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. M. Hodiwalla, Post Office Superintendent, charged Bala Babaji, a postman, with secreting and throwing away postal letters and committing an offence under Section 52 of the Bombay Post Office Act of 1898. Inspector Paterson conducted the prosecution and Mr. F. B. Motiwalla defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of certain information received by Mr. Hodiwalla from the Kalbadevi Post Master at 3-30 p.m. yesterday, that a number of letters received by the Kalbadevi Post Office from various post offices for delivery in Bombay were found in a hole under the staircase of a house at Kalbadevi belonging to Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas, Mr. Hodiwalla went to the spot and found a number of letters secreted in a hole under the staircase of the house, which lay in the beat of the accused, and which ought to have been delivered by him at the various addresses. It appeared that a servant in the house, while sweeping the place, found the letters secreted under the staircase and he went and gave information to a postal overseer whom he happened to meet that afternoon near the Mumbadevi Tank. The overseer informed the Kalbadevi Post Master, who in his turn informed the Superintendent of Post Offices, and hence the present prosecution.

The case stands adjourned.

REGARDING Reuter's report that a grant has been made for experiments with mono-rail working in this country, we learn that such experiments are to be made in India under the directions of the railway board, but that it is not yet settled where or how soon they are to take place. It is quite plain that the mono-rail system of locomotion will be very useful in many ways in this country if it fulfils in practice what is claimed for it in theory.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*"

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham-avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W., says :—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine ; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals ; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care and are always constant in value ; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Re. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 3rd June, 1907.

THE WEATHER.

The In-Coming monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Definite Monsoon rain is at last reported upon the West Coast as far North as Ratnagiri, but it is very light except at Calicut and the Sea is generally smooth. The Meteorological Department are of opinion, however, that the information cabled from Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles this week, indicates that the conditions are improving appreciably south of the Equator. Moist winds from the Bay of Bengal are now penetrating up the Gangetic plain and it is raining here to-day.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The disturbance in the extreme north which has given rainstorms at a number of Hill stations has not yet disappeared.

In the South-West of the Peninsula the weather is still unsettled. Heavy rain occurred at Trivandrum and the sea is high at Cochin.

In Burma and North-East India some moderately heavy rain has fallen but the sea is smooth, and in Diamond Island and Slipper Island the Monsoon has not yet set in.

In Burma, the following stations report rain :—Slipper Island, Mergui and Tavoy 1 inch ; Diamond Island and Moulmein 2 ; Akyab 3 ; Lashio and Mandalay 1/2 ; Bhamo 1/2 ; and Myitkyina 2 inches. Cloud has decreased in most stations and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, rain has fallen in most parts of the Division and the principal amounts are : Gauhati 3 inches, Shillong 1, Cherra Poonjee 3, Chittagong 2, Silchar 1 1/2, Mymensingh 1, Jessore 3, Bogra 1, Jalparguri ¼, and Darbhanga 1. Skies are thickly clouded in Orissa and in the East of the Division but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal except in Chota Nagpur, where the air is drier than usual, and temperature is low in Eastern Bengal and Assam but approximately normal in the rest of the North-East of India.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Benares reports 1/2 inch of rain and skies are clear over the whole of the Division while the air is drier than usual in the United Provinces ; humidity is normal elsewhere, and temperature nearly normal except in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Lucknow where it is somewhat above the average.

In the North-West of India, Gulmarg and Murree had 1/2 an inch of rain ; Sonemarg 1/4 and Srinagar, Rawalpindi and Simla light falls. Skies are clear except in Kashmir, in the Himalayas and in the extreme west, while humidity is normal and the weather unusually cool in Baluchistan and the extreme north. Temperature is nearly normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, Bangalore reports 1 inch of rain ; Mangalore and Calicut 1/4, Cochin 1 1/2 and Trivandrum 5 inches. Skies are completely overcast in the South-West of the Peninsula and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal except in the Deccan where the air is drier and warmer than usual.

Nearly general rain may be expected in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and in the Malabar Coast, and local rain in the Bengal Presidency, and a few falls in the extreme North.

The Mail steamer, which left Aden on the 26th, experienced from 55° E. to 68° S. light to gentle winds with southerly, south-westerly passing cloud. Thence to arrival, light, variable breezes following swell with passing clouds. The Monsoon had thus not reached the centre of the Arabian Sea on the 29th instant.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 1st June 1907, was 28,777. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st November to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov to date.
Bushire	29·529	WNW	20	86·6	76·9	86	....	8·80	—3·23
Jask	29·615	E	6	88·8	76·3	79	......	0·50	—0·06
Muscat	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	...
Aden	29·732	SW	L	92·8	86·3	80	....	0·64	—3·01
Lahore	29·495	W	5	105·9	74·7	46	....	0·00	—0·02
Sirsa	29·490	SSW	10	105·3	80·1	31	....	0·00	—0·01
Delhi	29·457	NW	7	108·7	86·2	33	....	0·00	—0·02
Agra	29·470	SW	6	107·0	86·0	34	....	0·00	—0·01
Cawnpore	29·430	W	9	109·4	89·8	24	....	0·00	—0·05
Allahabad	29·414	WSW	12	110·1	86·5	23	....	0·00	—0·04
Jhansi	29·503	W	8	107·8	89·2	34	....	0·00	—0·03
Jacobabad	29·480	SW	3	115·1	83·6	44	....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·644	W	21	91·9	80·7	79	....	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·548	WSW	9	105·2	81·6	25	....	0·00	—0·01
Ajmere	29·564	W	17	102·4	82·0	45	....	0·00	—0·01
Deesa	29·662	WSW	15	108·8	74·9	71	....	0·00	—0·01
Ahmedabad	29·687	W	8	106·6	78·7	64	....	0·00	—0·01
Bhuj	29·672	W	27	99·6	77·5	88	....	0·00	0·00
Jamnagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dwarka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veraval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neemuch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bijapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mormugao	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyderabad (Deccan)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

SUMMARY

Pressure has generally fallen by small amounts over a large area.

Winds are south-easterly or south-westerly in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, while they are westerly or north-westerly along the coast from Bombay to Mormugao. Elsewhere they are variable in direction. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bhavnagar Para and minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Cawnpore and 5° in defect at Deesa and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Masulipatam and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded on the Malabar Coast and heavily at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Mormugao, Surat and Jaipur.

Rain has fallen in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at Bangalore. The heaviest falls being 1·55" at Cochin and about an inch at Bangalore.

Weather is slightly unsettled in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast where rain is to be expected. At Colombo winds are slowly increasing in force and the sea reported to be rising rapidly.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1907.

SOME LESSONS IN NAVAL POLICY.

AMONG the vast number of writings which have recently seen the light in connection with British naval administration, there are none more just and instructive than the articles which "Barfleur"—probably a nom-de-plume of some distinguished retired admiral—has collected in his volume entitled "Naval Policy: A plea for the study of war." The mistaken character of many of the current naval shibboleths of the day is trenchantly stated and proved by this able unknown writer, and a vigorous defence of what is known as the historical school is undertaken. "The adherents of the historical school appeal for guidance to the great masters of the art of war by land and sea; they hold that it is very important to study tactics and strategy by the light of history. The disciples of the other—the *materiel* school—do not believe that the lessons of the past are applicable to the present; they have neglected the study of tactics and strategy, and have devoted their energies to the development of the *materiel*—ships, guns, armour, etc." Since the beginning of the struggle between the two lines of thought some forty years ago the *materiel* school have been dominant, but the importance of the historical school has been of late gradually and partially recognised, as evidenced by the establishment of the Intelligence Department in 1887 and the inauguration of a "war course" at Greenwich in 1900. Still, the *materiel* school has retained an undue lease of life and to this fact is due many of the features of naval administration which necessarily disquiet those who have a deep acquaintance with the principles of the art of war, and who realise, *e. g.*, by a study of the naval operations of Admiral Togo in the recent Eastern war, that these principles are virtually the same to-day as they were in the days of sailing ships in the glorious days of Drake and Nelson. If this demonstrable truth had also been realised by those in authority the indiscriminate "scrapping" of ships would not have been carried so far, the proposal to change the character of the Royal Marines would never have been made, and an inordinate value would not have been attached to speed, with a corresponding sacrifice of fighting power, as shown in the present rage for large, swift and expensive cruisers, which are really battle-ships in disguise but without their strength.

The history of naval administration provides a good object lesson against the undue exaltation of *materiel*, in that when war was imminent with Russia in 1885 the Navy was absolutely unprepared because the attention of the Admiralty Board had been diverted during a long course of years from questions connected with the conduct of war to details of administration, ship construction and supply. It was this recognition of the necessity for a department charged with working out the problems which war involves that led to the establishment of the Intelligence Department, as noticed above. The inauguration of the Imperial Defence Committee by Mr. Balfour was another step in the same direction, but on the other hand "Barfleur" does not consider that the redistribution of Admiralty functions introduced by the Orders in Council in 1904 went far enough in upsetting the dominance of the *materiel* school, and certainly recent naval policy bears out his argument. An instance may be given in the present unreasoned craze to hastily condemn ships as obsolete, a policy quite opposed to war experience, for in war an immense amount of miscellaneous work has to be done, which can best be entrusted to small ships of no great power. And the traditional spirit of the British navy attaches more importance to the individuality of the men than to the *materiel* of the ships. In a subsequent chapter on the study of tactics "Barfleur" lays stress upon the need of accumulating experimental data for the use of admirals in war tactics and he shows how this necessity was ignored until Admiral Colomb and afterwards Rear-Admiral May vigorously urged the importance of such procedure. How very slowly tactical lessons with their effect upon construction are learnt is illustrated by the persistent belief in the ram, which belief was founded upon insufficient data supplied by the battle of Lissa in 1866 and not finally discredited for more than twenty years. The gun is the chief and only reliable weapon of the modern fleet, as it was formerly of the sailing fleet, "and if the weapon governs tactics, it may be that that the principles involved are the same whether the ship be propelled by sails or steam." The identity of the principles seems to be proved by the success of Togo's tactics at the battle of Tsu Sima, where the Russians were defeated in much the same way as the Spaniards and French were defeated at the battles of Cape St. Vincent in 1797 and at Trafalgar in 1805. This principle is that famous one of concentrating the attacking fleet and bringing a great superiority to bear upon a part of the enemy before that part can be supported by the remainder. Rodney at Dominica in 1782 successfully pursued the same plan. In the recent battle of Tsu Sima Togo, who had with success studied the lessons which the great British seamen of the past had to teach, took advantage of the faulty formation of the Russian line to bring a great superiority to bear on the leading Russian ships, and defeated them before they could be supported by the remainder. At the same time, he so disposed his own ships that they mutually supported each other, and none were exposed unaided to a superior concentrated attack. Here then is a proved case for the earnest study of the art of war as urged by the historical school. It also tends to rebut the current insistence on the advantage of superior speed, for though the Japanese ships possessed superior speed, the battle was won by superior skill in tactics and not by superior speed. It seems plain that a superior speed of two or three knots does not give any particular tactical advantage to a fleet, while it certainly does impoverish the national exchequer. This fact is of especial importance because speed in a ship of war cannot be increased without the sacrifice of some other element. Increase of speed involves the sacrifice of a certain percentage of armour besides a reduction in armament. This is generally known and can be illustrated by statistics. But as the modern large armoured cruisers must "necessarily be concentrated in time of war and take their places in the line of battle, it is difficult to see how the sacrifice of fighting power to speed can be justified."

A study of war seems to show that there is a real use for cruisers in seeking intelligence, preserving the communications, and protecting commerce. For these purposes small uncostly ships are sufficient and numbers are required. The modern policy is to build a smaller number of large cruisers which will be massed in fleets and act as capital ships—line-of-battle ships—but which, though nearly as costly as battle-ships, are not so effective in fighting power. Superior speed will not avail them in battle unless they run away or the enemy run away, neither of which are assumptions worthy of being made. Meanwhile there will be an insufficient number of small cruisers to perform the vast quantity of commerce protection and general ocean work which the scattered nature of our empire will entail in the next war. In view of these arguments it is difficult to see how the *materiel* school can defend the recent developments of ship construction, and the plea that other nations blindly follow suit is no argument at all. Another very valuable series of lessons which should be learnt by every generation of officers in the British Navy can be culled from the history of the operations of Drake at the time of the Spanish Armada in 1588. Drake implicitly believed that the duty of the British navy was to go forth and fight the foe before he could come within reach of British shores. This he effectually did in 1587, when he "singed the King of Spain's beard" at Cadiz, and but for unforeseen difficulties, he would have done the same in 1588. Consequently the Armada came very near being successful, and the event showed the folly of surrendering the offensive. These lessons were confirmed by Nelson and his colleagues at the time of the attempted invasion of Britain by Napoleon in 1805. The concentration of the enemy's fleet was prevented by strategy precisely in accordance with the teaching of Drake; Trafalgar and the abandonment of the invasion were the results. The value of the offensive has again been proved in the recent Russo-Japanese war, and it is plain that the main principles of strategy, as of tactics, have remained unchanged despite the invention of the steamship. A study of war then is to be recommended, amongst other reasons, because it inculcates the importance to Great Britain of assuming the offensive in case of a projected invasion, and the attitude of the Admiralty in 1905, if it is to be judged of by Mr. Balfour's famous speech laying emphasis on our powers of defence, implies that our present naval rulers do not sufficiently apply to existing naval problems the great lessons of the past. "Barfleur's" book should be a valuable corrective to this attitude.

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LORD CURZON'S UNDERSTUDY.

FOLLOWING so closely upon the remarkable poll at Wimbledon, the result of the impending bye-election at Hornsey will be keenly awaited, Mr. Chamberlain's followers especially desiring to know whether the city clerk will give as straight a mandate for Tariff Reform as did the city merchant a fortnight ago. Hornsey can at any rate congratulate itself upon having as interesting a candidate as it could well have; and as Lord Ronaldshay was for some years Lord Curzon's understudy for the part of Viceroy, the result of his campaign at Hornsey will be awaited with more than ordinary interest in India. Lord Ronaldshay is a man of many parts, but is not "one of those younger peers who are at present striving to enter the House of Commons," as an ingenuous contemporary naively remarked on Saturday. As a matter of fact there are no "younger peers at present striving to enter the House of Commons"—not one! There is only one peer in the Commons, nor has there been more than one peer-Commoner any time this last forty years. Nor are there likely to be any more peers in the Commons for some years to come. The only peer who is credited with a desire to enter the House of Commons is Lord Curzon of Kedleston, but we do not remember his having given anybody any reason for fastening upon him such a desire, which had its origin in his wish not to be ennobled of the United Kingdom, so that on vacating the Viceroyalty he might not be debarred from sitting in the Commons. As he cut no particular figure in the House before he became Viceroy, however, we do not see why any person or party should be over anxious to see him back in the House, especially as his father, Lord Scarsdale, is nearing his eightieth year, and in the ordinary course of things, must soon leave a vacant seat in the Upper Chamber for his eldest son. But to return to Lord Ronaldshay. He is a young man of great promise and deserves a seat in the House for his own merits alone. He is well-known in India, and he has been in more strange places than most men. A large portion of the fascinating and mysterious East is to him as an open book. One of his strangest experiences was when he organised a hunting expedition into the Himalayas, and he and his men remained for three weeks in altitudes, never less than 13,000 feet. They were in constant fear of death from blizzard or avalanche, and depression had settled upon the whole party, when quite suddenly they came upon a place where the snow had lately been upturned. Lord Ronaldshay had it explored, and discovered that it was the *impromptu* grave of a European telegraphist and his native assistant, who had been crushed to death by an avalanche.

Lord Ronaldshay should be of great interest to all the inhabitants of India—Europeans and Natives alike—for there is little doubt that he is qualifying for the Viceroyalty. Anyhow, there is a remarkable affinity between his career and that of Lord Curzon. Both the *ex* and future Viceroys went through the usual public school and 'Varsity training, and they are both the eldest sons of Peers. Lord Ronaldshay is yet thirty, but his knowledge of the East is remarkable. He is not a whit less keen in the pursuit of his hobby than was Lord Curzon at his age, and if the ex-Viceroy did a notable thing in publishing his exhaustive work, "Russia in the Far East," at the age of thirty, Lord Ronaldshay went one better by writing his "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky," when he was only twenty-six. Since then he has travelled the Orient untiringly. At the end of 1902 he started from Constantinople, and went right through Asia to Japan, travelling by way of Mesopotamia, Persia, the Caspian, Turkestan, and South Siberia, till he joined the great railway at Tomsk. Lord Ronaldshay's father, Lord Zetland, was himself a Viceroy (Ireland) years ago—and it was in consideration of his excellent reign at Dublin Castle that he was elevated to a Marquessate—one of the only five living men who have enjoyed that distinction. Lord Ronaldshay, who, like Lord Curzon at his age, is unmarried, suffered the same hard luck in his first effort to enter Parliament that Lord Curzon did. And in each case the defeat must have been severely felt, for Lord Ronaldshay first sought the suffrages of the people amongst whom he was born and bred, and who sent his father, Lord Zetland, to Parliament before him, just as Lord (then "the Hon. George Nathaniel") Curzon sought election at the hands of his own people in South Derbyshire, where Kedleston Hall is situated, and yet failed to secure their good graces. By the way, the Dundases of Zetland and the Curzons of Kedleston sprang into titular fame at the same period. The first of the Curzons received ennoblement in 1761; and in the following year the first of the titled Dundases was made a baronet.

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PHYSICAL TRAINING.

THERE is reason to believe that the subject of physical training in the Army is now being carefully considered with a view to the introduction of an improved system conforming more closely to the Swedish methods. The benefit to be derived from these physical exercises, when practised in moderation, is apparent to all, but what should be considered is whether it is not being carried to an excess and, to a great extent, to the exclusion of mind culture, the desirability of which is ignored by many who would benefit by the practice of it. The disciples of the teachers of the art of body-building, as it is called, lose sight of the fact, that an idle or inactive mind produces baneful effects, not to be eradicated by the swinging of clubs or dumb-bells or a daily course of posturing. The men of action in the history of our country, who became famous for their deeds, were equally attentive to the culture of both body and mind. We believe that there is a tendency to practise body-culture to an excess. Whether this is so in the Services remains to be seen, but that it is so, generally, there is ample evidence to show. It is prevalent amongst all ages of life, from childhood to middle life and beyond. It is hazardous, if not unseemly, for men and women, past middle life to recline at full length waving legs on high and forcing their bodies into postures that might with practice have been attainable when they were many years younger. We believe that the medical profession has raised its voice not only against such absurdities, but against the exaggerated practice of physical exercises now in vogue. A story is told of a stalwart old Scotchman who had a family of equally stalwart sons, not to be surpassed in strength in any glen of the Highlands. He explained, on being asked, that he had never allowed his sons to overtax their physical capabilities, in their youth, while they were still growing. This explanation is worth considering in view of the too often serious consequences that arise by growing youth straining to accomplish gymnastic feats beyond its strength. All training of this kind should be carried out under medical advice and strict supervision. Men and women would be well advised to be guided by medical opinion before starting on a course of body-culture. If more attention was given to this matter in our schools and colleges we should probably hear of fewer cases of the breakdown of so many strong men, before they have passed the age of early manhood. For it is only too true that this is the fate that so often overtakes many distinguished athletes of school and college days. There are many such cases to be found amongst the officers of our army, and it would be interesting to know the number of cases amongst the men where the heart has become affected within a year after enlistment. In this connection it is worth considering whether a medical officer should not be placed at the head of all army physical training, with a specially selected staff of his own profession to carry out the duties of the present Superintendent of Army Gymnasia. The need of such supervision does not apply only to the Army and Navy but to civil life as well. It would ensure that all exercises were carried out to the improvement of bodily physique and not to its detriment and that a distinction was made between training and straining.

LORD Minto has been out to Mashobra from Simla for the week-end.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Totomi Maru* left Tuticorin for Singapore and the same Company's steamer *Ceylon Maru* left Singapore for Hongkong, both on the 31st May.

WE hear from Coconada that some disturbances took place at that station on Friday evening, the club being wrecked by a crowd and the Civil Surgeon injured.

THE Austrian Lloyds s. s. *Bohemia*, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the morning of Friday the 31st May. The same Company's s. s. *Maria Valerie* bound for Calcutta, arrived at Karachi on the evening of the same date.

THE Calcutta Corporation loan of six lakhs was very successfully floated yesterday, it having been subscribed three and half times over. The highest rate offered was 100.4. The average rate of tender accepted was Rs. 98, annas 11 and pies 2.

IT is understood that the following postings to Command Brigades have now been sanctioned:—Colonels Swann to Poona, Hastings to Secunderabad, Barker to the Presidency, Macdonald to Lucknow, Ramsay to Rawalpindi, and Anderson to Peshawar.

LAST summer a couple of Engineer Officers and a small party went to survey the Hindustan-Tibet Road to Shipki, with a view to ascertaining what was needed to improve the trade route to Gartok, the newly opened mart in Western Tibet. A good line was obtained and an estimate of the cost made out, and the matter now rests with the Secretary of State.

ACCORDING to the latest Report on Lunatic Asylums in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the number of inmates remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of persons requiring treatment showed a decided tendency to increase. "Congenital" insanity would appear from the Report to be one of the forms of mental disease to be met with in this part of the world.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in its annual report, announces that it has secured from the British Government a new contract for carrying the mails to India, China and Australia. The contract which is to run for seven years, commencing on February 1st next, provides for accelerated speed. There has been a considerable reduction in the subsidy.

THE proposals of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to allow an annual recess of six weeks to the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, have been approved by the Madras Government. During the recess the Gudiyattam Division will be placed under the Deputy Superintendent employed as Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of North Arcot or the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vellore.

THE Reichstag, in the course of the debate on the supplementary estimates for the German Protectorates for 1907, agreed to make a free gift of £250,000 as compensation to farmers in South-West Africa for losses suffered by them through the recent military operations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The Russian Duma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 18.

After the Easter recess M. Juares, the ultra Socialist leader, lost no time in attacking the Government on the grounds of its alleged defection to Republican principles and arbitrary dealing with the strike movement and the demand of civil servants to form their own trade union. The debate lasted five days and resulted in the adoption of an order of the day approved by the Government. M. Juares occupied nearly two days of the debate in his own speech which was a desperate effort to maintain his position in the Socialist party and to damage the Ministry by attacking its conduct in State affairs. He condemned the excesses of the extreme Socialists both in word and deed which preceded the first of May, but how much better for the country, how much more sincere on his own part, would it have been had he spoken then, in the hour of danger instead of remaining silent until now. M. Juares protested that he was a socialist but not a revolutionist and condemned violent methods. Yet he ruthlessly attacked the Government for its repression by legal means of a most dangerous and revolutionary agitation. As regards the Labour Federation the speaker's remarks tended rather to exonerate than to condemn that body. As to the practice of sabotage were not the masters constantly guilty of it by adulterating the goods which they manufactured and sold to the public? The offences of strikers in this respect were few and far between and were not generally approved by their leaders. M. Juares admitted, however, that theoretical anarchists played at first a preponderating rôle in the Labour Federation, but they were not now a governing influence. He denounced anti-militarism as unpatriotic but urged the Government to show more confidence in the Democracy. It was monstrous to suppose that the latter, in the hour of danger, would ever forget its duty to the Motherland. Addressing himself more particularly to M. Clemenceau the speaker accused him of inconsistency and incoherency. The speech of the Socialists leader was a very laboured and unconvincing effort and met with many interruptions. M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction who replied, also declared himself to be a Socialist, but repudiated revolutionary or reactionary tendencies. He accused M. Juares despite the moderate views he professed, of being dominated by anarchists. He was, in fact, no longer master of his troops. M. Briand denied that the Labour Federation represented the Trade Unions of France and declared that the working classes were the victims of a tyrannical and arbitrary Government installed at the Labour Exchange. It was astonishing how a small number of daring agitators avowedly bent on social revolution should have been able to create a subversive movement, which for the moment really alarmed the country. M. Juares declared that he knew well enough that anarchy led to reaction and assured the House that no difference existed between himself and the Premier. M. Briand's remarks seemed to merit warm support from the great majority of the Chamber whereas M. Clemenceau who followed him met with a cold if not hostile reception from everybody except the Radical section of the House. The Premier vigorously defended his administration particularly in regard to the Labour Federation, the preventive military measures taken to repress disorder among men on strike and also to prevent riotous manifestations on May Day. He also justified his refusal to allow Civil Servants to form Trade Unions.

With the exception of the Radical papers the press deal severely with M. Clemenceau. The Socialist organs dwelt upon the differences of view which were shown between M. Clemenceau and M. Briand despite the former's assurances that he and the Premier were in perfect accord. M. Juares in his paper, the Humanite, says it is evident that there are two Governments—one M. Clemenceau's which wishes to go to the Left and another M. Briand's which wishes to go to the Right—the Cabinet is shaken. It is important to note that just about the same time as M. Juares was delivering his reassuring speech in the Chamber the Congress of the Labour Federation held at Amiens adopted by a majority of 488 to 310 votes a resolution declaring that the organised working classes of France had sufficiently demonstrated their approval of the anti-militarist and anti-patriotic propaganda, adding that that propaganda ought to become "more intense and audacious." The army was, it said, on the side of the employers in every strike, and in every national and colonial war the working classes were duped and sacrificed for the advantage of the employers and the parasite middle classes. For those reasons the Congress approved of and advocated all forms of anti-militarist and anti-patriotic propaganda, which could alone compromise the position of placemen and place-hunters of all classes and political parties.

The Opposition papers regard M. Clemenceau's policy as more and more incoherent and hail M. Briand as leader of the Cabinet in a very near future.

The debate viewed as a whole showed that the majority were resolved to break finally with Socialism as represented by the Labour Federation and a handful of agitators who have led a number of working men so far on the path of violence and illegality.

REASSEMBLING OF THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

On the reassembling of the Russian Duma after the Easter recess (O. S.) the proceedings were comparatively quiet owing doubtless, to the absence of the more violent social Democratic and Monarchist elements who have been respectively attending the Russian Labour Congress in London and the Reactionary Congress at Moscow of the Monarchist members of the Union of the People at Moscow. The latter has just concluded its session after unburdening itself of a series of most strongly worded resolutions in the reactionary sense. The principal object of this agitation is to obtain the dissolution of the Duma. Disgust is expressed for the far-seeing counsels of M. Stolypin. Prince Scherbatoff, the President of the Congress, said the Duma must be suppressed, the Constitutional regime abolished and the Zemsky Sobor convoked. The Congress repudiated the Imperial Manifesto of October last describing it as noxious. To save the country it was necessary to establish a temporary Dictatorship since the Imperial Office was too sacred to permit the holder to apply sufficiently rigorous measures. The present Government could not be trusted, some of its members being traitors who had sown sedition.

So much for the reactionary enemies of the Duma. Its foes on the extreme Left, the Social Democrats of Social Revolutionaries are no less active and bitter perhaps more dangerous since in the event of civil war the Socialists would probably secure a far larger following among the people than the reactionary monarchists. We learn from London that within the last fortnight from 380 to 400 delegates of the Russian Labour Party all Social Revolutionaries of the deepest dye have reached that capital to take part in a Secret Labour Congress, London being chosen as in no other European city would they be permitted to make any stay and much less to hold any sort of meeting secret or public. A number of them landed in Sweden and Norway but were promptly ordered by the police to move on, and it was then decided to make London the rendezvous for these most undesirable aliens. Among the delegates are Maxim Gorky, the Russian Revolutionary Chief, Alexinsky, the Socialist Leader in the Duma, and several of his colleagues in that Assembly. Trotzky, a noted political exile and strike leader, and 30 women, the latter being mostly young girls. One of them is barely eighteen and wears her fair hair in a coil down her back. Several of these girls, however, have taken a most active part in the Russian revolutionary agitation, they are expert bomb-throwers, and the more sanguinary the business, the better they seem to like it all in the sacred name of Liberty too! The aims of the Socialist delegates or "labour" party as some euphemistically designate them are frankly stated as being to devise means for "carrying out a democratic revolution in Russia in other words, for establishing a Socialist Republic by means of an "armed uprising in the nearest possible future."

As evidence of their intentions, it is asserted that the Social Democratic visitors to England have arranged to make extensive purchases of arms.

Russian bureaucracy under the despotism of the Tsar is to be destroyed and a New Russia is to be created under the principle of the Rights of Man and on an economic basis of collective socialism.

The delegates meet in a hall in Kingsland in north-east London. Much secrecy is observed in their movements. Every one must give the pass-word on entering besides a peculiar handshake to one of the two door-keepers. A number of the Russian secret police are in London dogging the footsteps of the Delegates who are also carefully watched by British detectives. It is a moot point whether the British Government is justified in giving asylum to these desperadoes and it is at least hoped that they will not be allowed to purchase arms. It is felt that England's hospitality has been too much abused by the Russian murder plotters.

The Duma owing to the support of the Constitutional Democrats and Poles passed the Army Bill providing for the calling out of 4,63,000 recruits or 6,000 less than last year. The Polish members like all their compatriots detest the uses to which the Russian army has been put both in Russia and the Russian Polish provinces but they supported the bill because they wished to see the Empire secure from invasion and its external affairs safe from the adverse influences of a neighbouring Power, Germany, to wit, for the Poles have never forgiven Frederick the Great for having been the first sovereign to suggest the partition of Poland and they also resent the ruthless manner in which the Prussians carry out the germanisation of Posen. In fact Russian rule though bad enough is not so heavy and oppressive as Prussian rule might be. The incident was a very notable one and speaks much for the patriotism of the Poles.

There has been a fierce debate in the Duma upon the action of the Governor-General of Moscow in quashing a sentence of penal servitude passed by one of the Courts Martial upon four men concerned in the murder of a Police officer. The Governor-General formed a special Court which sentenced the prisoners to death. The excuse alleged for him by the Government in the Duma was that the first trial was invalidated by certain illegalities but it was a futile a one. Nevertheless the Constitutional Democrats in the assembly abstained from appealing to the Tsar on the subject and thereby did much towards establishing a better feeling between the Court and the moderate majority formed by the Constitutional Democrats of the Centre.

The debate on terrorist excesses has been adjourned in the Duma. It will probably assume a most violent character and party passion will not be placated by the return of the Socialist firebrands fresh from the London Congress. The reactionaries of the Right and the Social revolutionaries of the Extreme Left appear to be united in the common resolve that Russia shall have no peace. The former want an Autocrat pure and simple of the old type unfettered by the slightest formula of Constitutionalism, and the latter would plunge their country into anarchy and bloodshed for the realisation of their wretched Utopias with which they either dupe themselves or seek to dupe others.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

IT is just ten years since what was, perhaps, a somewhat bold experiment was commenced in Bombay, in the shape of a life assurance company, formed to carry on its work among the people of the great Dependency. The experience of a decade is not very much, but it is amply sufficient to justify to the utmost the hopes which were entertained when the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. set out on its career, and, without pretending to anything like precise knowledge, we are fully persuaded that the valuation report, showing the position as at February 28, 1907, which will soon be published, will be of an entirely satisfactory character.

The company has throughout had to cope with the ravages of plague, which keeps the death rate of the Presidency pitiably high, and it would have been the easiest thing in the world to bring the company to grief on this account alone. Instead of that, the mortality among policy-holders is of such a nature as to constitute the best possible testimony to the care, almost the severity, with which Mr. E. F. Allum (the general manager) and those associated with him weigh up each case for purposes of assessment. This point will be clearly brought out in the valuation report, but we can go some way towards its demonstration with the materials furnished by the annual reports of the directors. Taking the last five years, we are told that in 1902-3 a total of 1,262 policies was issued for Rs 20,04,125, the year's premium income was Rs. 2,48,814 net, and there were 12 deaths, causing claims for Rs. 23,250. In 1903-4 new assurances were effected for Rs. 20,80,000 under 1,343 policies, the net premium receipts on life assurance account were Rs. 3,33,569 net, and 23 deaths created claims for Rs. 30,516. In the following year 1,406 policies for Rs. 21,78,800 were written, and the premium income increased to Rs. 4,10,821, while there were 45 deaths, and the claims were Rs. 79,800, after deducting reassurances. In 1905-6 there was again substantial progress all along the line, 1,685 policies being granted for assurances of Rs. 23,43,300, and the net premiums being Rs. 5,00,800, while claims for Rs. 79,417 were caused by 33 deaths. Finally, in 1906-7 there were 2,305 new assurances for Rs. 35,81,000 the premium income advanced to Rs. 6,16,511 net, and there were claims amounting to Rs. 80,850 as a result of 48 deaths. This brief summary of five years' work is noteworthy in every respect, but in no sense is it more excellent than in connection with the mortality experience. At the end of the past year there were 8,035 policies current, representing assurances of Rs. 1,28,90,157, of which Rs. 4,53,999 was reassured; and, making all proper allowance for the influence of recent medical selection, it must be admitted that the deaths are very few, indicating that careful selection to which we have alluded.

So far as the new business is concerned, the progressive figures quoted above tell their own story. Compared with other offices at corresponding stages of their histories, the Empire of India can afford to hold its head high in this as in other respects. And it has been done at moderate expense. Last year 23·9 per cent. of the premium income covered the costs of management—a very low ratio, truely, when the volume of new business is taken into account, and the fact that more than a quarter of the premiums were first payments, involving all the initial expenditure which does not recur. It is said in the report that the ratio "is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age"; and the point has to be conceded.

With regard to the funds the operations of the past five years have raised the total from Rs. 275,847 to Rs. 16,02,320 and 1906-7 alone contributed Rs. 4,00,000 of the increase, the income life being Rs. 6,84,679 and the out go Rs. 282,900 on assurance account. Then there is the fidelity guarantee branch, which possesses a fund of Rs. 60,903 against Rs. 17,969 at the beginning of 1902-3 and which in this period has increased its premium income from Rs. 13,020 to Rs. 18,414. In a sentence, the office is fully bearing out the expectations which we have ventured to express in past years. It is rapidly growing in strength and influence, under admirable direction and management, and the time has arrived when it can be said with confidence to have a long career of usefulness before it.—*The Joint Stock Companies' Journal.*

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HERE is a suggestive cutting from the report of the debate on the Budget Bill:—Sir E. Sassoon (Hythe) said that he looked on this Budget as a Budget of despair. For all his onslaughts on every form of property, what had the Chancellor of the Exchequer to show? A mere 2,000,000*l*. for some scheme of old age pensions that would cost at least 25,000,000*l*.

SEVERAL methods of "calling" have been discussed in our columns from time to time, as well as various fresh proposals. From England, however, comes a new solution of the difficulty. There, according to the *World*, the stationer undertakes "the whole business of card-leaving at a merely nominal sum per 100, so that the cards need never even be sent to their owner. A list is made out, and there the responsibility of the fashionable lady ends, so far as calling on her friends is concerned, the cards being left by a perfect stranger to both visitor and visited." The card-leaver is a man well dressed and thoroughly versed in the rules of etiquette.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN ENGLAND.

DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.

Farewell Regrets.

HANDSOME GIFTS TO CHARITIES.

ROYAL MARK OF HONOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Prince Fushimi has left London for Canada. Most cordial farewells were exchanged with the members of the Royal Family.

In a farewell message to the Press, Prince Fushimi declares that he is leaving England with regret. From the day of his landing to his departure, he says, he received nothing but kindness not only from the Royal Family, but from all classes.

Prince Fushimi left £300 for London charities, and £100 for Liverpool.

The papers publish most cordial farewell articles.

LATER.

King Edward, as a special mark of personal friendship and high esteem, has placed a warship at the disposal of Prince Fushimi, to convey him to Vancouver and Yokohama.

BRITISH EDITORS AT POTSDAM.

Cheering the Kaiser.

IMPERIAL WELCOME ACCORDED.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The British Journalists witnessed the Spring Parade at Postdam and heartily cheered the Emperor, who acknowledged their greeting.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Kaiser, addressing the British Journalists, said he wished that other influential people from Britain would visit Germany so as to become familiar with German ideas and sentiments. He believed that the results would benefit both countries.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Engineers Decline to Join.

TROOPS DEFEND THE MINES.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Engine Drivers at Johannesburg have decisively voted against striking.

The Miners are, nevertheless, determined to maintain the Strike.

LONDON, JUNE 1

Two thousand troops are now protecting the Rand mines.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE.

Many Ports Affected.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The French sailors at Marseilles and Havre have gone on strike, and the departure of vessels is delayed.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The French shipping strike is becoming general. Nearly all ports are affected.

The strike is directed against the Government and not against the shipowners, though the latter suffer.

The strikers demand an increase in their pensions as actual or prospective naval reservists.

The fishermen are joining the movement.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Advices from Paris state that the French Cabinet has considered the shipping strike, and steps are being taken to ensure communication with the Colonies and Foreign countries in the event of a prolonged struggle.

WAR BALLOON MYSTERY.

Reported Safety Denied.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A war balloon which left Aldershot on Tuesday manned by Lieutenants Leake and Caulfield, was picked up in the sea off Exmouth on Wednesday night.

The report that the occupants have been landed at Scilly proves untrue.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The fate of the missing aeronauts is still a profound mystery. The King is greatly grieved at the affair.

THE CRIMINAL APPEAL BILL.

Second Reading Passed.

LONDON, MAY 31.

In the House of Commons, the Second Reading of the Bill for the establishment of a Criminal Appeal Court was unanimously agreed to.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Returned to London.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has left St. Raphael for London.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Dover yesterday evening. He was practically lifted from the train. His gait was tottering and he supported himself with a stick. His family have issued a statement that he is much improved in health. He will ramain in London for the present.

THE DERBY.

Two Horses Scratched.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

St. Petersburg and Popgun have been scratched.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

HEAVY BATTLE.

Seven Hundred Casualties.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Amoy, states that thirty thousand people are in revolt forty miles south of Amoy.

The Viceroy of Fuchow is sending eight thousand troops.

Disaffection is spreading and warships are expected.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Amoy telegraphs that a battle has taken place midway between Amoy and Swatow, in which there were seven hundred casualties. The rebels retired. More fighting is expected.

The rebels are well led, but badly armed. Foreigners have not been molested.

The rebellion continues to spread.

LORD CROMER HONOURED.

Award of the Society of Arts' Medal.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Society of Arts has awarded its annual Albert Medal to Lord Cromer, in recognition of his pre-eminent services.

THE "TIMES" VIEW.

Education Stultified.

WEAK MORAL CHARACTER.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The *Times*, in a leading article, attributes the sedition in India to the following of false ideals in Indian education, namely, instruction without the formation of moral character.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

Reinstatement Urged.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Professor Ronald Ross, in a letter to the *Times*, declares that the only honourable courses open to the Indian Government, now that their blunder has been clearly demonstrated, are to re-instate Professor Haffkine or to offer him a reasonable royalty for his plague prophylactic.

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

Luncheon with the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Maharaja of Bikaner lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Kent beat Northampton, at Northampton, by an innings and 155 runs.

The match between the M. C. C. and Leicestershire, at Lords, resulted in a tie.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Brighton by 209 runs, and the match between Surrey and Cambridge University at Cambridge was drawn.

The following matches were abandoned:—Hampshire *v.* Worcestershire, Notts *v.* Yorkshire, Oxford University *v.* South Africans, and Derbyshire *v.* Warwickshire.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The death has occurred at Hampstead of Karl Blind.

[Karl Blind published many books and papers on politics, history, mythology and on German and Indian literature. He was born at Mannheim in 1826 and was educated at the Universities of Heidelberg and Bonn. He was leader in the German Revolution and was five times imprisoned between 1847 and 1849. He was a member of the provisional Government in Baden; fought in the battle of Staufen. The rest we give in his own curt words. "Captured, courtmartialled, saved from death through a flaw in Grand Ducal proclamation; solitary eight months' confinement, at first in chains, in Rastatt casemates; sentenced to eight years; freed by people and army expelling dynasty; connected with new democratic Government; appointed member of Embassy of Baden and Rhenish Bavaria to France; arrested, in violation of law of nations, after Ledru-Rollin's rising against Louis Bonaparte; released after two months; banished from France; co-operated from England with Mazzini, Garibaldi, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, and other European leaders; promoted Schleswig-Holstein movement in intercourse with leaders of Schleswig Parliament; supported Hungarian movement of autonomy; Polish rising of 1863-64 against Russia; American Union cause against Slaveholder's Confederacy; German cause in the French war of 1870-71; Italian cause against Russia and Russian movement for freedom.']

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The death is announced of Sir William Graham.

[Sir William Graham retired as Admiral in 1871. He was a son of the late General Graham of the Bengal Army.]

THE SAVANTVADI STRIKE.

Government's Decision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, JUNE 1.

The Bombay Government has declined to interfere with the order of the Political Agent, directing the removal of the *mandap* pavilion in the Savantvadi bazar. The decision has caused widespread disappointment. The strike of the shopkeepers continues.

ENTERIC IN RAWALPINDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

Enteric fever is causing some anxiety in Rawalpindi. The Cantonment Senior Medical Officer, in a Station Order, gives a warning against the eating of uncooked salads and strawberries.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

THE RAWALPINDI RIOTS.

Fourth Day's Hearing.

TIRADE AGAINST EUROPEAN LADIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

In the trial of the Rawalpindi rioters, at the fourth day's hearing, the 17th witness, Bahadur Khan Saildar of Maipur, deposed to coming to Pindi on April 7th for medicine. After getting the medicine he went to see the performance of some *pahlwans* (wrestlers), where he heard of a meeting in the Ganj bazaar, and on going there he saw carpets spread out and Hans Raj and Amalak Ram sitting on chairs. A boy was reciting some poetry ending with "Pagri Sambhal Jatta." After the recital of the poetry, Amalak Ram rose and spoke, saying:—"The Government are making new rules. The late settlement has been very unjust; in some places the revenue has been doubled. This is no time for silence. Write your petitions and present them at my office. I will not charge anything." Amalak Ram then pointed out Duni Chand who, he said, would write the petitions free.

"Duni Chand rose and informed the people where he lived, inviting them to come to him.

"Uttam Chand then rose and harangued them at length, ending up by saying that the Mohammadans who would not join the Hindus were Kaffirs." The witness here pointed out Uttam Chand in the dock, and gave the continuation of Uttam Chand's speech, "that all should join together to show the Government their strength."

"Lakha Singh, Munshi, and Gulab Chand, Pleader, rose and recited some poetry, which excited the assembly and ended by exhorting the people to unite.

"After this Gurmukh Singh, Municipal Commissioner, rose and said that the Government was oppressing the people, who should unite in refusing to pay the revenue assessed."

"Hans Raj rose and noticing Moulvi Gulam Ali, asked him to address the people.

"Gulam Ali said that they should submissively address Government as they were the rulers, and that it was only in this way that redress could be gained, while from impertinence and harshness only harm was to be expected. He gave three instances which the witness did not hear. This speech annoyed Hans Raj and Gurdas Ram, as it was contrary to their objects.

"So the Moulvi was asked to sit down; and Gurdas Ram, with the permission of Hans Raj mounted the table and said that the Moulvi knew nothing about the circumstances of the poor oppressed Zamindars as he lived on the musjid." He continued:—"The zamindars' women take out *lassi* and *bagra* bread barefooted to their people, while European ladies eat the butter obtained from milk and wheaten loaves in comfort. These women labour in the heat of the sun, while the European women only emerge at sunset to stroll leisurely along the flower-girted Mall with sunshades. It is a great shame to see this difference between the two. Therefore unite so as to be rid of these hardships."

"Gurdas Ram set down, and Hans Raj, rising, said:—'This meeting is now closed, but on the 21st there will be a very large meeting, and it seems advisable that some four or five Zamindars should be appointed to collect petitions, their illaquas giving the same in at Amalak Ram's office. The witness, considering the speeches improper, did not attend other meetings or collect petitions and left the meeting."

The witness now added a portion of Gurdas Ram's speech, which he had omitted, *viz*:—'The Deputy Commissioner and Tehsildar are not our Kings. Our King is in England. Do not be afraid: give petitions and carry out what you are told to do. One Tehsildar comes and assesses income-tax on some wealthy men at Rs. 2,000; the next man makes it Rs. 4,000; and for this the Commissioner and others get credit. No compassion is shewn to the zamindars. Similarly, in the settlement, Rs. 500 is raised to Rs. 1,500. In the next settlement this is raised to Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000. This is therefore no time for silence.'"

Ballaram, the Head Constable, the 18th witness, deposed to the arrival of Ajit Singh at 10 o'clock, headed by a band and accompanied in a landau by Moti Ram Narsing Das and the youth named Narku, who recited the poetry "Pagri Sambhal Jatta." A crowd of people who were near followed the procession, which he was deputed to follow. After going by a circuitous route, the procession stopped at the premises of the Punjab National Bank, where Ajit Singh alighted. The witness then went on to say that, on Ajit Singh, rising to speak, flowers were showered on him by Gurmukh Singh, Sahni Lala Hans Raj, Bahadari, the Barrister, and Uttam Chand. He then gave the text of the speech as given by previous witnesses. Regarding the speech of May 1st, he said Lakha Singh, Munshi, and Gulab Chand, Pleader, recited some verses ending *Sada knook na sunda ko*. The whole poetry was composed of words to excite the people against Government and Government supporters, saying their well-wishers should be made sweepers and scavengers, and that the Khan Bahadurs, etc., were hindering improvement. These utterances pleased the people and they applauded loudly. The men were incited to riot.

On sitting down, he was followed by Khazan Singh, who said:—"Lala Gurdas Ram, Amalak Ram, and Hans Raj have been served with notices by the Deputy Commissioner with regard to the lectures delivered by them, and the hearing is to be tomorrow. The speeches were delivered for your benefit, not for himself. You should therefore shut your shops and go to the court to support him and try to save him."

CLUB WRECKED AT COCONADA.

Collector Assaulted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

Rumours have reached here of a disturbance at Coconada yesterday. It is said that the European Club was wrecked and four or five members, including the Collector of the District, were assaulted.

THE DEWANGUNJ LOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

A Jamalpur telegram yesterday says that the Dewangunj bazaar looting case has closed. Two men of the Punchayat and a Chowkidar have been sentenced to two years' and others to a year's imprisonment. Eight were acquitted.

EUROPEAN "LATHIED" IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Recently, in the Cornwallis Street neighbourhood, Bengalis have thrown stones at motor-cars, and yesterday, a European gentleman, who was in a car which accidentally knocked a Bengali gentleman down, was assaulted with a *lathi*. The motorists in the car were Mr. Hope and Mr. Eden of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co. As Mr. Eden and Mr. Hope were stooping, in the act of attending to the car, a *budmash* rushed from an opening in the street and violently struck Mr. Eden on the head with a *lathi*. His topi was battered, though it broke the force of the blow. Those near at hand made no effort to arrest the assailant.

BABU BEPIN C. PAL'S SPEECH.

An Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Babu Bepin Chunder Pal, after six days, has written to the *Englishman* making the assurance that his speech at the Sakti meeting, published in *Bande Mataram*, was "absolutely and most maliciously" distorted, and that it contains views that he does not hold and did not make. His opinion, he announces, has been that "the irresponsible authority of the State must be met and opposed by the lawful, but deathless determination of the people."

"THE REAL SITUATION."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Madras Mahajanah Sabha, it was resolved that a deputation of representative Indians from different Provinces should be sent to England without delay to place before the British Public "the real facts concerning the present situation."

INDIAN FACTORY LABOUR.

Recommendations of the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The following are the principal recommendations made in the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Committee, which will appear in the *Gazette of India* in Calcutta to-morrow:—

1. That there may be as little delay as possible in giving effect to the proposals in contemplation for improving homes and home surroundings of mill hands.

2. That arrangements be made to secure uniformity of administration of the Factory Act throughout India.

3. That the systems of inspection and the strength and composition of the Staff of Inspectors should be considered with a view to securing efficiency.

4. That Medical Inspectors, whose whole time should be devoted to their duties under the Factories Act, be appointed.

5. That Certificates of age and physical fitness for employment be required prior to half-time employment and prior to employment as an adult.

6. That consideration be given to the suggestion made by experienced witnesses, that elementary teachers—to be paid by the millowners—should be appointed for instruction of half-time children in suitable places of the mill premises.

7. That clear and definite laws be made requiring that half-time children shall be employed only in either on the morning and afternoon set system, or the double set system largely adopted in Indian Mills, and that efficient measures be taken to secure that children work only in their proper sets and that the prescribed hours of labour are not exceeded.

8. That the night work of women be prohibited.

9. That by suitable administrative regulations, young children should be prevented from accompanying their parents to rooms in which they incur risks from running machinery, or the exhalation of dust, or impure vapours.

10. That the period of employment in Indian Factories shall be either between the hours of 5-30 a.m., and 6 p.m., or 6 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., that the engine shall cease running for half an hour between the hours of noon and 2 p.m., provided that in factories working on the day-shift system, the period may be between 5 a.m., and 8 p.m., but that the actual period of employment for male adults shall never exceed twelve hours in any one day; and where, from the nature of the work, day and night shifts are necessary, the period of employment for adult males shall not exceed twelve hours in any twenty-four.

11. That the names of all persons under the age of ten years be entered in the prescribed register, but that certificates of age and physical fitness be only required up to the age of fourteen years.

12. That samples of air, collected under prescribed conditions, be taken in works in all parts of India, with a view to hereafter decide upon a suitable standard of ventilation.

13. That wet and dry bulb thermometers, be placed in all humid cotton cloth factories, readings being taken at fixed times and returns forwarded monthly; these returns to be eventually considered with a view to deciding the amount of moisture necessary for manufacturing processes, bearing in mind the health of the operatives.

14. That a standard of purity for water to be used for introducing moisture into the mills and factories be fixed.

15. That the dates of lime-washing be entered in a prescribed register.

16. That particular attention be paid to carrying off dust when generated in quantities likely to cause injury to health.

17. That, when the enquiries now going on are complete, should it be found that workers in woollen mills are liable to contract anthrax, the special precautions framed under the English Factory Act be considered.

18. That the latrine accommodation be increased to one seat for every twenty-five persons and that separate urinal accommodation be provided in all mills.

19. That doors in the various rooms be hung in such a way that they can be immediately opened from inside, and be constructed so as to open outwards.

20. That in certain respects, chiefly in ginning mills, more attention be paid to the fencing of dangerous mill-gearing and machinery.

In addition to the above the Committee, amongst other proposals, advise amending the Indian Factories Act so as to place the general administration of factory legislation more completely under the Government of India, reserving however, for local powers within their own jurisdiction.

CORPORATION DENOUNCES INTERFERENCE.

Madras Commissioner's Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

Considerable indignation was manifested at a special meeting of the Madras Corporation, held yesterday, at what the Commissioners consider to be the unjustifiable conduct of Government in rejecting the recommendations of the Corporation in the matter of a small increase of the establishment charges. It was pointed out that the Government order on the Budget estimate was largely a review of these charges, and that interference with the discretion of the Corporation, in such details as the raising of Salaries of menials and low-paid subordinates, on whose claims for such increases the Corporation must be in a better position to judge than the Government, is becoming a prominent feature of Government orders.

Dr. Nair, who proposed a resolution of protest, and Colonel R. F. R. Formby, who seconded it, both spoke in strong terms on the subject. The resolution received unanimous support of the Commissioners. Both Dr. Nair and Colonel Formby threatened to have nothing more to do with the budget if this sort of thing continued.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Statement for the Quarter Ending March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The statement of the position of the Gold Standard Reserve for the quarter ending 31st March, last, shows as follows:—

	£
Opening Balance	16,023,456
Net Profit of Coinage	711,042
Interest on Investments	85,320
Interest on Temporary Loan to Government of India	21,725
This sum was held as follows:—	
As Book Credit	301,305
Gold in India	21,725
Rupees in India	4,000,000
Stock	12,518,513
Making a total of	16,841,543

(For other Telegrams see page 6.)

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 30.

RED WAR!

"The righteous shall be fat and well-liking," so, surely, my Bunnia friend should look *beatus* and not sorry, but he hath a grievance and, being enticed, hath told it. (Involved is the story of a war; nor such a war as brings out the special correspondents and big headings in the papers, but one of those little hole-and-corner struggle, records of which there are in the archives of the Political Department and nowhere else.)

The Brahuis serve the Khan of Khelat, but they are a degenerate people. They have forgotten the arts by which their forbears made stone dwellings, smelted lead for their *shikar*, and watered the hard earth. Therefore they are poor, miserably poor, and must buy even the corn they eat, because they have ceased to till their land. And better than to buy corn it is to buy flour. Therefore like Joseph's brethren they journeyed, but their Egypt was Karachi and the granary a Bunnia's shops.

Now from their country to Karachi are two roads; both run through Las Beila. The toll on the better and shorter road is Rs. 2, but for the worse and longer road the toll is only 8 annas. Therefore the Brahuis were not content and the *hushyar* men travelled over the 8 annas road as far as the toll-house, but then they crossed the hills and finished their journey by the better road. Therefore the toll-gatherers of Las Beila did watch, and they caught the *hushyar* men. Then said the Brahuis, "Here is Rs. 1-8-0 more." But the toll-gatherers said "No," for the toll was Rs. 2. The Brahuis said "But we have verily paid 8 annas." And the toll-gatherers replied, "in that ye did travel on that road ye paid 8 annas, and now that ye travel on this road ye shall pay Rs. 2 for they be different roads and the *hukm* we have received is to take Rs. 2."

So there was strife, and the toll-gatherers prevailed over the Brahuis and took their camels with the loads, but the Brahuis fled away on foot into their own country. There was a gathering of the tribes to win back the camels, and five men of the Brahuis were slain, but eight men of Las Beila died and some also were sore wounded. But the Sahibs at Quetta said there should be no more battles, therefore the rulers were wroth with their people and chid them roughly so that they did fight no more. But the men of Las Beila do still require the blood of three men, so shall the tally be fair and equal. Therefore the Brahuis travel no more to Karachi for flour, for the toll-gatherers seek not silver but blood, and the seller of flour is made poor. But the Brahuis travel a North road to Upper Sind where is no flour but only wheat, which thing is a sorrow both to them and to the fat Bunnia. O Eternal and unchanged East!

THE CARTERS.

With reference to the petition put in by the cart-owners and the threatened strike, Mr. H. C. Mules, M. V. O., the Collector of Karachi, has settled the whole affair. Mr. Mules has decided that the police are not entitled to demand that the same bullocks and driver be kept in a cart, but that any driver being a licensed man may drive any licensed cart, and that the registration of bullocks is not required by law. As to the other point, the carriage of heavy wooden and iron beams before 11 a.m and after 5 p.m. the Collector has decided the rule must be maintained and in this the cart-owners have acquiesced. The thanks of the whole community are due to the Collector for his intervention and the suppression of what were nothing after all but police-made laws.

The *Sind Gazette* of 28th May contained the following paragraph:—

The Karachi correspondent of the *Advocate of India*, telegraphing on the 21st instant, states:—"To-day (May 21st) Karachi cart licenses expire and all cart-owners are warning their clients that the licenses will not be renewed nor the carts ply again till their grievances have been redressed. Unless the authorities take steps at once to arrange matters this means that no street transport will be available except for the few firms that have their own carts, and the derangement of business and inconvenience will be considerable." A week has elapsed, and we have not yet heard of a strike among the carters; in fact the stream of cart traffic between the Railway yard and merchants' godowns is as continuous and as heavy as it has always been, and it certainly does not look as if these men intend going on strike. Perhaps they may take it into their heads to do so at the suggestion of some busybody, but as yet there is no such indication.

Such ignorance of events is extraordinary, especially when knowledge of the business could have been gained from any of the numerous cart-owners at the back of the *Gazette's* office or from the Collector himself. The last sentence of the *Sind Gazette's* denial looks as though it were suggesting that the telegraphing of the news was in itself an incitement to the cart-owners to strike! But the Editor of the *Sind Gazette* need not be perturbed, the cart-owners can no more read the *Advocate of India* than they can read the *Sind Gazette* or any other English Journal.

PLAGUE.

The returns show that the plague is flickering out, but as has happened elsewhere, just towards the end it has begun to attack Europeans. As a precaution, especially after the sad death of Mr. Johnston of the National Bank, a great many Europeans have been inoculated. Of course it is possible that we have not yet done with plague, but when the deaths have once fallen as low as 2 per diem we are hopeful. As far as can be learned, in the houses of the Runchore lines that were treated with Pesterine no cases have occurred. There should be made some official statement on this point for the guidance of other public bodies. The details of the *Lancet's* diatribe against Government's supineness have been telegraphed here. If the acts of its servants express the state of mind of the Government, the severest diatribe is justified. The bulk of medicos in India are Government servants. Their practice with plague cases might be, if they chose, prodigious. Do they go out of their way to study plague? Do they publish the results of their experience! Do they do anything to add to the sum of human knowledge with regard to Tropical medicine? Or do they strictly limit their energies to the bare modicum of what they are expressly paid to do? Apart from Karachi where we are exceptionally fortunate, the writer's experience has been that the answer to the last question must be in the affirmative. The *Lancet* may storm, it is the *Lancet's* own craftsmen, want stirring up, and every department should let them know it. If only a Viceroy or Governor, a few Lieutenant-Governors, some of the heaven-born and a century of I. M. S. and R. A. M. C. men would get plague all together—how the medical profession would be bucked up to renew the fight against the destroyer!

SIND AND THE UNREST.

It may be asked to what extent, if any, has the sickness of her big neighbour infected Sind. It has not infected Sind at all. We possess a few Congresswallahs, a few who lament for Lajpatrai, but the steady bulk of our population is bent on matters of more moment than "politics for the masses." We have unruly tribes both within and without our borders, but they are kept quiet, thanks to the Sirkar. Dusty dilapidated Sind is being made to blossom with plenty; irrigation has done it, thanks to the Sirkar. Trade is good and the avenues to wealth open to all irrespective of caste and creed, thanks to the British Raj. Social reform is in the air, the education of boys, the emancipation of women, the remarriage of widows, wedding and funeral extravagance, etc., etc. These be Sind's politics for the masses. Yet in one little way the unrest has touched Karachi. Our gun shops have been doing a roaring trade supplying arm and ammunition to those who dwell in fairer if less happier towns!

PROSECUTION OF SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

The charge against Sir George Arbuthnot in regard to the Equitable Assurance Society closed yesterday, Sir Henry King reserving cross-examination of witnesses.

The charge in regard to Rajah V. Kishnen Bahadur's Fixed Deposit will be taken on Monday.

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO Co's s.s. *D. Balduino*, from Bombay, arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

WHEN we opened our morning papers not many days ago, and read in the telegrams, "The Finnish Diet was opened yesterday and includes nineteen women members," some among us were perhaps surprised, a few possibly a little elated. Say what we may, the news is significant. True, Finland is a small country overshadowed by its vast suzerain Russia, but small as Finland is, it is important, in so much as this little country is a symbol of determination, and hardihood of purpose. How has little Finland withstood the vastness and tyranny of Russia? Why has it a separate Diet and a good Government, when famine and anarchism are shaking Russia to its very foundation? Why—is it not because of the strength and decision of its inhabitants? Is it not because they have proved themselves worthy of a separate parliament? There are without doubt many political factors in the case as well, but the character of the Finnish nation is the paramount factor. If we are then agreed they are a brave virile people, the slur of decadence and weakness need not be cast in the teeth of the men of Finland, because they so honour their women as to bid them sit beside them on the Government benches, nor because they bid them add their advice about the vital questions which affect their country's good. Can we not imagine the enthusiast for women's suffrage saying: "Men of Finland, you are much to be honoured,—you are the pioneers of a great movement which will slowly spread to every nation in Europe. You are not the first; the sons and daughters of England in the Antipodes forestalled you, but they were too far away to influence other nations. Therefore let all who are interested in the uplifting and betterment of women, pray that these chosen "nineteen" may prove that the trust placed in them is merited. Let them but remember how great their privilege is and all will be well. Forerunners they are, to prove to the nations, that women are worthy to be entrusted with political power."

It is getting too late in the day to continue much longer classing women as children, idiots and illiterates. If women were all to band together and take themselves seriously, the "other half of the world," would in time be constrained to also take them seriously. Too long women have been amateurs and dabblers in the science of life. Their education, not so very long ago, was futile, finnicky; not one branch of study was thoroughly learnt. Education to-day is improved, but the old ideal still remains, that dabbling a little on the piano, and painting faulty pictures, spells the woman of culture.

What is the cure for this amateurism—to coin a word—? How shall we give back to women the loss of self-respect that ever follows on amateurism. This phase has only come to women during the last couple of centuries. Who used to bake the bread and brew the beer? Why women. Every woman was so employed, from the village mother to the Baron's wife in her castle. Who bakes the bread and brews the beer now? Men, in their workshops, amid the whirr of machinery. In the old days were women amateurs, did they brew amateur beer, or bake amateur bread? I trow not, or they would have heard of it from their lords and masters. To-day who provides children with food? Was it a council of women who invented Mellins, or a hundred other such foods? Was it women who pronounced that it was good food for the baby? Oh no, women meekly buy it, because the *man* who invented it advertises skilfully, and reproduces photographs of various of the rising generations, said to have thrived because of its use. No, woman has been ousted from her proper sphere; her household duties, (except among the very poor) occupy but little time. What shall she do with the time that is over? Read novels from the circulating library, and gossip with her intimates, and deck herself for men to admire in their leisure time? Tell me, are not our nineteen Finnish women leading more admirable, self-respecting and *interesting* lives, than the woman of leisure yawning over her novel, or feeling spiteful, because her dearest friend's hat is prettier than hers? People who are against woman's suffrage say, that vote or no vote, there is no reason why women should not take an intelligent interest in politics. Yes, indeed, why should they not? But it would be an amateur's interest, the interest of one whose opinion is of no importance, the interest of people without the pale, in the doings of the privileged within the charmed circle. If women were once allowed a political equality with men, gradually a feeling of self-respect would forbid them to lead empty, perhaps even frivolous lives. Girls would be eager as their brothers, to take part in the real interests of existence, the women of the moneyed class would no longer be content to be ineffectual dilettarites, and the working classes would work more happily, knowing that their interests were not forgotten. The feeling that their opinion is of no importance, does without doubt influence women to their detriment. They act in an irresponsible manner towards many of the big problems of the world, because they actually have no real responsibility.

An interesting series of articles for and against woman's suffrage has been appearing during the last few months in the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*. One writer, a Miss Stephen, says that a "multitude of women," retiring, well-to-do people, certainly dread the coming of the suffrage because they fear change and exertion. Miss Gore-Booth in answer, writes an interesting and thoughtful paper, in which she appeals to this retiring multitude on behalf of the multitude who are forced into the thick of the world's battle. "Against the fastidious shrinking of the women who would feel their own enfranchisement too great a strain on their nerves," she says "I would set the really urgent and practical suffering of another 'very great and very silent multitude,' the multitude of the women workers. The five millions of women who depend on their own exertions for their daily bread, cannot afford the luxury of nun-like seclusion."

"As a simple matter of justice," writes Miss Gore Booth in another place, "it does not seem fair, or even reasonable that the height of one person's intellectual ambition should be enforced as the legal limit of another person's activity. It may be that 'nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room;' but surely that is no reason why we should all be shut up in cells. I do not say there are not many who would prefer to have 'protecting barriers between them and the rough outer world,' and who are only troubled and alienated by any appeal to their sympathies from the wider life of the nation, and the monotonous and involved issues of our present industrial struggle. The controversy is a very ancient one. There have been contemplative orders, and hermits, and enthusiasts, in all ages, who have consciously limited their sphere of action, and shut out the business of the world, that they may the better pursue their own ideal of holiness and right living. I do not wish to undervalue the beauty of Miss Stephen's ideal of gentleness, piety and devotion. But there is still a place in the world and a need for the sterner virtues, the more adventurous spirits. 'Honour, anger, valour, fire,' were the qualities that Stevenson exulted over in his wife. 'She was, he says, 'steel-true and blade-straight.' And surely, even in this domesticated generation there are some whose hearts will respond to the ring of those brave words. Patient Grizzel may have her admirers, but who would not prefer to meet Christian of Sweden, or even Catherine de Medicis, or Maria Theresa, or Queen Elizabeth, or any other of the great stateswomen of the past. Indeed, there are many who would go so far as to feel more interest in Catherine of Russia, in spite of her indefensible moral attitude."

Miss Gore Booth tells us a great deal about the women-workers and how, even when they do exactly the same work as men, they get far less wages—this too in Government service. She tells us that 'the able but unlucky women clerks in the Post Office are fined for not being men.' Then she quotes Lord Salisbury who said that the condition of the working women of England was a "blot and a menace to civilization." Finally she ends her paper by saying:—"Miss Stephen congratulates women on possessing the key to men's reverence. It may be that she is right, that men reverence 'shattered women,' but this I do know, that there are many hundreds of thousands of half-starved wage-earning women who are seeking yet in vain the key of men's justice."

To-day, in England at least, economic and industrial problems are over and over again decided in Parliament. Labour Members fight the battle of the working man, who fights the battle of the working woman? Has it not come to this, that the gentle-natured, sheltered woman, fed and clothed without any exertion on her part, has no longer a right to bury her head in the sand like the ostrich, and cry "leave me in my apathy and ignorance, I don't want to hear about the woes and sorrows of others, I'm very happy as I am." There are two very selfish voices to be heard in the world to-day. One belongs to this shrinking timid woman, who knows nothing of the realities of life, the other belongs to a vast army, of men, who, knowing too much about the realities of life, say:—"Don't put ideas into her head, leave her alone this shrinking woman whom I support, and clothe and feed; I like her to be ignorant of the world, and blind to the good of humanity. She is just the kind of woman to suit me, she has a pretty smile and soft coaxing ways, I want nothing more." The owners of these two voices dream not that they are selfish, and perhaps the Millennium will come before their consciences awaken and they learn that the good of humanity demands of them a great self-sacrifice. Meanwhile the pioneers, who already see the necessity for this sacrifice, must not keep silence, they must ever plead the needs of the great silent multitude whose voice, did we but hear it, might indeed say:—

> "Ye whose meat is sweet
> And your wine-cup red,
> Us beneath your feet
> Hunger grinds as wheat
> Grinds to make your bread."

E. F. G.

IRELAND FOR RETIRED ANGLO-INDIANS.

Sport, Scenery, Hospitality.

SOME time ago I was chatting to a Colonel of the Indian Army, who is about to retire, and will soon be going home for good. I expressed my sympathy with him. I said it always seemed to me a melancholy thing when a man was forced to break up his friendships in this country, and lay aside the occupation in which he had spent so many happy interested years, even though physically and mentally as "fit" as he had ever been before.

My friend did not agree with my opinion. "After 30 or 35 years of life in India," he said, "no man is really 'fit' to stay much longer; if he does, he will only too likely pay a heavy penalty. "As for the breaking-up of friendships," he continued, "it is now so easy to get home, and the weekly mails arrive with such regularity, that one never thinks of the enormous distance between one's friends and one's self. Luckily things have entirely changed in this respect during the last half-century. "But what really is a trouble to me," went on the Colonel, "and what has been a source of worry to me for many months, is the question: Where am I to settle down at home? I have thought of very many places and have rejected them all. I don't want to settle in a place chock-full of old fogies, retired superannuated bores of every service; I want a place where I can live fairly comfortably on my pension. I have been "doing" myself pretty well out here and I should not like to settle at home in an expensive town where I must pinch and screw to make two ends meet. I want some congenial society, educational advantages for my children, amusement and recreation for my wife and myself, and a healthy, bracing climate, though one not too trying to our bodies so long acclimatised to the blazing tropics. Where can I find such a home?" he exclaimed mournfully. "Hah! Eureka!" quoth I,

"TRY IRELAND."

In almost every paper one picks up nowadays, there is to be found an article by some interested colonial, extolling the charms of Tasmania, Australia, or New Zealand as delightful and suitable countries for retired Anglo-Indians to settle in. I have no doubt that much might be said in favour of these lands, and that an excellent case in their favour is made out by the writers of the articles, but to my mind the disadvantages are too great and too numerous to be overlooked. If the Anglo-Indian has no children, to settle down at the Antipodes means at least that he cuts himself off from his boyhood's home and friends and all the associations of the Old Country, for a distance, only bridged by a six weeks' journey, is an effectual barrier to keeping up close ties with home, even by letter. But if he has a family growing up around him, he will soon find the disadvantages of life in the Southern Hemisphere insuperable. His boys must from the earliest age be sent to schools in close touch with Woolwich, Sandhurst, Oxford or Cambridge to fit them for their future careers there. If they intend to enter a commercial life, much better openings can be found for them at present at home, than in the colonies, hence their father must be to some extent *au courant* with business life at home, if he is to plant their first steps on the ladder of commercial success. His daughters must not be allowed to become "*femmes provinciales*," but by mixing with people moving in good European Society must learn culture and *savoir faire*. For these reasons, life in the colonies seems to me to be barred to retiring Anglo-Indians, but none of these objections can be alleged against Ireland, as I shall show later on.

Now it has been my lot to live for many years in the Green Isle of Erin, so I can speak with authority, and possibly my words may help some who are about to retire, in their decision as to where shall be their future home.

I UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMEND IRELAND.

"But," says some one, "what with Land Bills and Home Rule Bills, and moonlighting, and all the other ills that poor Erin is heir to, can a gentleman live in the country with happiness and comfort? Are there any gentry left there, or is the land altogether given up to small farmers, who own nothing but a cabin, a pig, and a few acres of boggy land?" Speaking from practical experience I can truly say that the idea that it is unsafe to live in Ireland is but a chimera which develops in the brain of the Englishman who knows absolutely nothing about Ireland. More atrocious murders are committed in England in a year than occur in Ireland, I might almost say, in the course of a century. The Irish, left to themselves and ungoaded by priests and politicians, are the most law-abiding, as they are well known to be the most moral, people in Europe. As regards the gentry of the country, their number has certainly diminished and the incomes of those who remain have fallen sadly of late years. But enough gentlefolk remain to form a coterie of choice friends for the stranger who settles among them, and he is sure to receive as hearty a welcome as in the old days of lavish and extravagant hospitality. Besides, to be an Irishman, of whatever rank or social condition, is to be a gentleman in the true sense of the word, in all essential points. The Irish peasant woman will do the honours of her humble cabin with an absence of "mauvaise honte" or "gaucherie" which a duchess might envy; her husband will press upon you a glass of buttermilk and a 'farrel' of oatcake with true hospitality; he is never boastful or self-assertive; in conversation he elicits your opinions, receives them with respect and is chary of advancing his own; he is sympathetic, tactful, and anxious to please. In a word, he is a gentleman.

Then, too, the C. O. of a Native regiment, or a Commissioner, or any high Indian official, has been a person of consequence in India. His word has been law to many men, he has been looked up to with respect, and honour. But if he goes home to settle in one of the haunts of Anglo-Indians in England, he becomes but one of a crowd. He is out of the swim of things; he is simply a retired official of no further consequence or standing. What matter there all his useful or brilliant deeds in India? No one knows or cares anything about them. But such a one will still be a man of mark in Ireland. Comparatively speaking, few famous or brilliant men settle down there; hence, in that land of hero-worshippers, the welcome to those who do will be all the heartier. The two things then a stranger in Ireland may look for, are a hearty welcome and open-handed hospitality.

THE CONTRAST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

in these respects is striking. I well remember staying with some friends near Colchester a few winters ago. During my walk one frosty afternoon, attracted by some scarlet berries, I left the highroad and went into a field to gather them, stepping along the cart-rut by the side of the hedge. Directly the farmer saw me, I was driven out of the field! Look at a companion picture in Ireland. My brother was out one day schooling a young horse over country. It was in the north-west of Ireland where the boundaries of the fields are marked by walls or "ditches" of loose stones. Having jumped his mare into a field, my brother found that the "ditch" at the opposite side was very high. The farmer came running out of his cabin, crying, "Wait a minit, sorr, till I knock a few stones off the top." Having got his mare over, my brother said courteously, "I'm afraid I've given you a lot of trouble, Pat." "Divil a bit, sorr," was the answer, "Sure isn't it glad I am to see yer honour out."

NOW AS REGARDS EXPENSES,

it is infinitely cheaper to live in Ireland than in any part of England, and one gets very much more for one's money. It is a kind of hall-mark on a man in England to say he keeps a carriage! In Ireland one keeps a vehicle as a matter of course. Horses are cheap—not of course the made hunters or hacks or park horses one sees at the Dublin Horse show,—but a good judge will pick up through the country a good animal at a reasonable price. Our Anglo-Indian on his fair pension can easily afford a nice old-fashioned house and grounds; labour is cheap, so a man with a taste for out of door life can soon work up a good garden. Trout fishing, on lake or river, is mostly free and quite easy to get. Salmon fishing is, of course, dearer but not exorbitant. Golfing can be had everywhere. Rough shooting is abundant,—real sporting shooting too, not your slaughtering of tame pheasants! You may walk the bogs the length of a winter's day for a few brace of snipe, a hare or two, and a few grouse. Coming home dead beat, you will be filled with renewed energy and wiled far out of your way by the country lad who whispers eagerly," I seen plenty o' cock yesterday out yondher beyont the hill among the whins." (You may, with luck, get a long shot at one!)

But oh! the exhilaration of it all! The nip in the bright clear frosty air, the spring of the boggy sedgy land beneath your feet, the camaraderie and sporting keenness of every man you meet!—Oh, how it all comes back to me as I sit under the blazing Indian sky. What would I not give at this moment for a day over the hill again! Hunting I need not expatiate upon, as everyone knows Irish hunting is not to be beaten. I need only say that though not inexpensive, still it is not prohibitive, as in England, to all but a millionaire. And you'll meet no barbed wire, you'll follow a hot scent over grass land a Nebuchadnezzar might long for, you'll find broad honest ditches, and you'll have a true hearted Irish hunter between your knees.

WHAT MORE CAN THE HEART OF MAN DESIRE?

But our Anglo-Indian must think of the education of his children. There are excellent schools in Ireland, where an education not to be surpassed by any English Schools is imparted, at a much more reasonable expense. C—College, for boys, near Belfast, standing in magnificent grounds, is run on the lines of the best English and Continental Schools, and there are at least half a dozen others, probably as good, in different parts of the country. In Dublin, A—school, for girls, and A—College, for the higher education of women are under the direction of two such well-known and talented ladies that the degree of LL. D., *honoris causa*, has lately been conferred on each by the authorities of the University of Dublin. So highly is the School esteemed that the late Viceroy of Ireland sent his two daughters there, during all the time he resided in the country. University Education can be obtained in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Galway, and Irish graduates will be found filling important and responsible positions the whole world over. In conclusion, I can only recommend anyone who is still hesitating as to the desirability of settling in Ireland to

TAKE A TRIP THROUGH THE COUNTRY

and see it for himself. If worn out by a strenuous life on the Indian plains under the pitiless Eastern sky, let him rest for a time in some sheltered nook by the Southern Sea; afterwards let him brave the breezes of the western coast, while the life-giving ozone rejuvenates his wearied frame, let him breast the Atlantic rollers and feel the life and buoyancy their strength imparts. Let him visit "dear, dirty Dublin and its environs, "Killarney's lakes and fells" with all their "varied tints" of flower and foliage, the barren island of Arran with its primitive inhabitants, Donegal's highlands and rocky coast line, the glens of Antrim, the Sweet Vale of Avoca, the Shannon Lakes—if he has the artist soul he cannot fail to be struck by the elusive charm and fantastic fascination of the country and its people; nor will he be long in finding himself thoroughly at home there, if he be a sportsman, to boot.

P. A. T.

INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Formation of Representative Home Committee.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

A few days ago, publicity was given to the substance of an interesting letter addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, on the proposal to bring into existence in London an East India Committee to promote and protect India's commercial interests in the United Kingdom, which has elicited the following reply:—

"My Committee believe that a Home Committee of the Indian Chambers would be of greater advantage and utility than an organisation constituted on the lines of the West India Committee, and I am to submit their opinion that representation on the Committee should be synchronised with contributions to its funds.

"I am to point out that the Chambers that have outside sources of income are in a stronger position to contribute than those dependent entirely on their members' monthly subscriptions; and my Committee, therefore, submit that the annual unit of contribution should be fixed at a moderate figure. It is suggested that £50 per annum would be reasonable, and on this basis Chambers subscribing £50 would be entitled to nominate one representative to the Committee.

"With regard to an estimate of what the expenses may be in London, my Committee's opinion is that £1,000 per annum should be provided for the maintaining of a capable permanent Secretary, who, being a *sine qua non*, this expenditure would require a contribution of 20 units of £50, which suggests a membership for the Committee of twenty. But, purhaps, it would be as well to fix the limit at twenty-five. This membership may at first sight appear rather large, but all the members will not reside in London, and the difficulty of obtaining a quorum for ordinary but necessary business has to be remembered.

"I am to say that, on the above basis, this Chamber will be prepared to contribute one unit of £50 per annum."

INDIAN RAILWAYS AMALGAMATION.

The Madras and the S. M. R. Systems.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

The *Madras Times* publishes the following paragraph to-day:—

We hear that the Agent of the Madras Railway has received the following telegram from the Board in London:—"The Secretary of State has intimated to the Company that he has come to the decision that it is not advisable to continue the Madras Railway as a separate system. It is his intention to transfer a considerable portion of the lines belonging to it to the Southern Mahratta Railway."

This telegram has been communicated to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and the Chamber has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India to the effect that it is not prepared to oppose the Secretary of State's proposals, provided Madras interests are safeguarded by the establishment of a railway with head quarters at Madras, serving the Madras sphere. It considers that Madras interests demand that all railways within the Madras sphere, up to Wadi and Waltair, including Mysore, should be under the control of an administration with head quarters in Madras.

It would not oppose the amalgamation of the Southern Mahratta and the Madras Railway Systems, with extension on these lines, with suitable traffic arrangements with the South Indian Railway, providing for the development of the West Coast line.

It considers that the railways serving the port should be in the hands of an administration in close touch with Madras trade and interested in its development. The Chamber has grave apprehension of the effect of handing over the control of Madras trade to an administration having vested interests in a foreign port on the West Coast of India.

LATER.

With reference to the transfer of a large portion of the Madras Railway to the Southern Mahratta Railway and the Madras Chamber of Commerce's telegram thereanent to the Secretary of State, I learn that the Chamber also forwarded a copy of this telegram to the Government of Madras, expressing the hope that they would support the representation therein contained, and would telegraph to the Government of India and the Secretary of State accordingly.

FERRY-BOAT CAPSIZES.

Caught by a Bore.

MANY DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The ferry-boat plying between Noakhali and Chargazi, in the Hatia channel, at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, having on board about fifty passengers, was capsized by the bore on Thursday evening. The Sub-Registrar of Chargazi, Moulvie Mahomed, and his clerks were on board. They were all drowned, only a few passengers being rescued by a passing boat long after the accident.

ARMY ORDERS.

Indian Army Reorganization Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the introduction of Temporary and Provisional arrangements in the Administrative Service in consequence of the abolition of Commands, the following temporary changes in those Services will be made with effect from the 1st of June, 1907:—

Permanent arrangements for the conduct of duties in these Services, and for remuneration of Officers, including those immediately affected by the abolition of Commands, will be notified hereafter, when the details have received the approval of the Secretary of State.

I.—MILITARY WORKS.

(*a*) Appointments of Chief Engineer and Staff Officer, Royal Engineers, in each Command will be abolished.

(*b*) Pending the introduction of the permanent arrangements, the command pay of each Commanding Royal Engineer of a Division is raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 a month.

(*c*) Orders regarding the disposal of Clerks and Establishments of Military Works Offices at Command Head-Quarters will be issued by the Director General, Military Works.

II.—SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT.

(*a*) Appointments of Inspector of Supply and Transport, Assistant Inspector of Supply and Assistant, Inspector of Transport, and Director and Deputy Director of Contracts and Registration in each Command, will be abolished, and Officers holding them will be absorbed in the authorised complement of Supply and Transport Corps.

(*b*) Pending the introduction of permanent arrangements, the Senior Supply and Transport Officer in each Division will receive a special extra allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem, payable to an officer actually performing duties, whether permanent or officiating.

(*c*) Five Senior Officers who have reverted to Divisions from their administrative appointments in Commands will, for the present, receive pay and allowances that have been authorised for their late administrative appointments in Commands, in lieu of the special extra allowance alluded to in the foregoing clause (*b*).

(*d*) Orders regarding disposal of Clerks and Establishments of Supply and Transport Officers at Command Head-Quarters will be issued by the Quarter-Master-General.

III.—MEDICAL.

(*a*) Appointments of the Principal Medical Officer, the Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Sanitary Officer, and Staff Officer Army Bearer Corps, in each Command, and of the Sanitary Officer and Staff Officer, Army Bearer Corps, in the Secunderabad Division and Burma, will be abolished.

(*b*) The Principal Medical Officers of three of the Divisions will be Surgeon Generals, their pay being fixed at Rs. 2,200 per mensem, consolidated.

(*c*) Two temporary administrative posts will be created, each to be held by a Colonel, *viz.*, one for Allahabad and Bolubad Brigades and the second for the Secunderabad Brigade (Infantry and Cavalry).

(*d*) A Colonel will be appointed Deputy to the Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India, his pay being fixed at Rs. 1,800 a month, consolidated.

(*e*) A Sanitary Officer will be appointed in each office of the Divisions and Burma, staff pay being fixed at Rs. 300 per mensem.

(*f*) A Staff Officer for the Medical Mobilisation Stores will be appointed in each of the nine Divisions (excluding Burma), his staff pay being fixed at Rs. 300 per mensem.

(*g*) Owing to the above changes, the establishments of Medical Services in India will be reduced by the number of officers corresponding to the number of the Cadre appointments abolished.

(*h*) Existing Lady Superintendents will, under the orders of the P. M. O. of His Majesty's Forces in India, be distributed to the charge of four circles as follows:—

1st Circle—Comprising Peshawar, Rawalpindi, and Lahore Divisions.
2nd Circle—Comprising Meerut and Lucknow Divisions.
3rd Circle—Comprising Quetta, Mhow, and Poona Divisions.
4th Circle—Comprising Secunderabad Division and Burma.

(*i*) Orders regarding the disposal of Clerks and Establishments of Medical Division Officers at Command Head-Quarters will be issued by the Principal Medical Officers of His Majesty's Forces in India.

IV.—VETERINARY.

(*a*) Appointments of Inspecting Veterinary Officers in each Command and in the Secunderabad Division will be abolished.

(*b*) Pending the introduction of permanent arrangements, a Senior Veterinary Officer will be appointed to each Division. Two of these appointments of Senior Officers of Divisions will be filled by Colonels or Lieutenant-Colonels, who will receive a special extra allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Appointments of Senior Veterinary Officers of the remaining Divisions will be filled by Majors, Captains, or Lieutenants. These officers will receive a special extra allowances of Rs. 100 per mensem. The above allowances will be payable to officers actually performing duty, whether permanent or officiating.

(*c*) A Colonel or a Lieutenant-Colonel on Staff pay of Rs. 350 per mensem will be appointed to the Army Head-Quarters as Deputy to the Principal Veterinary Officer officiating in India.

Orders regarding the disposal of Clerks and Establishments of Offices of Inspecting Veterinary Officers will be issued by the Quarter-Master-General.

In the case of all the above Services, the officers who revert to lower appointments owing to abolition of Commands will receive the pay and allowances of their existing appointments until absorbed.

CHANGES IN THE COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 1.

The following Eastern Command Order has been issued by General Sir Alfred Gaselee. The existing organisation of Commands ceases to have effect from the 1st and the General Commanding takes this opportunity of placing on record his appreciation of the loyal support he has invariably received from the officers and men of the Command during the past five years. The war training of the army has made great advances entailing deep study on officers and hard work on men, and all ranks have cheerfully recognised the necessity of this and have devoted themselves to their work in a thoroughly professional spirit. The result is a high state of efficiency which reflects credit on the General Officers of the staff and Departments, Regimental officers and non-commissioned officers and men themselves. Sir Alfred Gaselee is proud that his old comrades of the Eastern Command will continue to be associated with him in the newly organised Northern Army he has been selected to command.

TOUR-EXPIRED OFFICERS.

Detailed Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The following tour-expired officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been detailed to proceed to England during the ensuing Trooping Season. Names are given in order of seniority:—

Lieutenant-Colonels M. W. Kerin, H. G. Hathaway, J. R. Dodd, W. Rowney, D. F. Franklin, H. J. Barrett, W. A. Morris, A. E. Tate, C. C. Reilly, W. Turner, S. G. Allen and B. L. Mills.

Majors B. H. Scott, L. Way, E. W. Slayter, R. C. Lewis and F. G. Fairlie.

Captains R. H. S. Furr, J. E. Hodgson, L. W. Harrison, E. B. Knox, C. C. Cumming, T. Biggam, W. M. H. Spiller, L. G. Thorpe, W. B. Crosthwait, J. F. Whelan, W. H. Odlam, W. M. Power, W. R. P. Goodwin, E. S. Worthington, A. J. W. Wells, M. W. Falkner, F. E. Rowan;—Robinson, M. F. Foulds, A. McMann, T. F. Ritchie, A. J. Williamson, H. Rogers; W. Davis, L. Cotterill, and H. W. Long.

INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Increase of Pay Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The Government of India has just sanctioned the grant of an increase of pay, at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem, to each of the Nursing Sisters and to the Senior Nursing Sisters of Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, on the completion of five years' service in either of these grades.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Robertson, C. I. E., is appointed Commissioner of Berar, but will continue to officiate as Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India.

The services of Mr. Clarke, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Rev. W. Castle, is appointed Junior Chaplain and the Rev. R. S. Bennertz, Probationary Chaplain on the Lahore establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick, of the Guides, is appointed to the Frontier Militia.

Mr. Ashton acts as Consul General for Denmark in Calcutta.

Mr. Copeland is posted as Deputy Commissioner in Bannu.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stavert resigns the service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab is granted six months leave. Mr. Graham, I.C.S., Officiates.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lockhart Smith is appointed Trustee of the Indian Museum.

In view of the satisfactory financial position of the Postal Life Insurance Fund the Government of India have decided that with effect from the 1st April 1907, the sums eventually payable in respect of existing policies in the life branch of the fund, shall be increased by ten per cent. Similarly the premia payable in the respect. of sums assured on and after that date will be correspondingly reduced. The new premia rates giving effect to this decision are contained in tables given in the "Gazette of India."

New rules regarding value payable post articles are published in the "Gazette of India;" also rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Vaughan is appointed officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade.

The following are permitted to retire:—Colonel J. R. Holiday, Indian Army, Major W. Armstrong, I. M. S.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Urquhart, R. A., to be Ordnance Officer fifth class.

Engineer Bolton is appointed Engineer in charge R. I. M. Factory, Calcutta.

Commander Sinclair, R. I. M., is granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

VOLUNTEERS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Mr. E. W. Potter is appointed Lieutenant.

Simla Rifles.—Mr. R. E. Holland is appointed Lieutenant.

Bombay Rifles.—Lieut-Colonel Dimmock to be Medical Officer.

Bombay Baroda Railway Rifles.—Messrs. Fraser and Clayton to be Lieutenant and Messrs. Rolls and Mearns to be Second Lieutenants.

Southern Maharatta Rifles.—Messrs. Parsons and Peters to be Second Lieutenants.

Poona Rifles.—Lieutenant Bowers is promoted Captain.

NEW STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The following appointments to the Staff have been approved:—

DIVISION OF CHIEF OF STAFF.

To be Dy. Asstt Q. M. Generals:—Major Skeen, 24th Punjabis, Major Blore, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and Major Gilbert, 34th Pioneers.

To be Staff Captains:—Capt Norman, 11th Lancers, Capt. Browne, 5th Gurkhas, Capt. Loch R. E., to officiate as a Staff Capt.

BRIGADE STAFFS.

To be Brigade Majors:—Capt. Tarver, 124th Baluchis, to Peshawar; Brigade Major Stephen, West Yorks, transferred from Jhansi to Rawalpindi; Brigade Major Lawrence from Fyzabad to Lucknow; Brigade Capt. Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs, to Quetta; Brigade Capt. Glusfurd, 97th Infy, to Poona; Brigade Capt. Sprey, West Yorks, to Secunderabad 2nd Infantry; Brigade Capt. Allanson, 6th Gurkhas, to Madras; Brigade Capt. Bradshaw, 9th Gurkhas, to Bangalore; Brigade Capt. Capper, 39th Horse, to Jhansi; Brigade Major Beynon, D. A. Q. M. G. Northern Command, to the Fyzabad Brigade.

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

To be staff captains:—Captain Gregory, 19th Lancers, to the Peshawar Division; Captain Bruce, D. A. A. G., R. A., Northern Command to the Rawalpindi Division; Captain Maxwell, 4th Gurkhas, to the Lahore Division. Captain Hay, 129th Infantry, to the Quetta Division, Captain Davies, R. F. A., to the Poona Division. Captain Dundas, 6th Jats, to the Lucknow division.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, JUNE 1.

Mr. John Salisbury Hannagan, lately District and Sessions Judge in the United Provinces, who retired in 1896, passed away this morning peacefully after somewhat trying illness. He was most popular as Judge at Lucknow and Gonda and will be well remembered by all who knew him. He rose to his high position through his rare abilities. Since his retirement he led a quiet and unotentatious life and had a few select friends who attended to him in his last illness. He was in his sixty-ninth year and was a mutiny veteran.

SQUALL ON THE NAINI TAL LAKE.

A Thrilling Experience.

A Naini Tal correspondent writes, on May 29:—

I had an exciting experience yesterday. I was out on the Lake in a pair-oared outrigger, of very narrow beam, with a lady friend, when a sudden squall, very heavy and commencing in real typhoonic style, struck the Lake.

We were almost in the centre of the typhoon, which swirled and lashed the water in great eddies—had we been a few feet nearer, we must have gone down. As it was the boat heeled right over, but by putting out the oars on either side I balanced her, and then began a fight for life which lasted fully ten minutes. I had to pull, in the teeth of the squall right across the Lake. The waves were as high as sea-waves, and every moment I expected we should go under. The wind almost blew the sculls out my hands, and the water kept slewing the boat round. I pulled to the last ounce and, utterly exhausted, got into less troubled water on the lee side. A terrific thunderstorm and heavy rain burst on us just as we got in.

A SPECIAL telegram from Hongkong to the *Times of Ceylon* states that "rebels have burned the Yamen and the Customs at Yangping, and beheaded the officials. Carrying blood-sprinkled banners, they have been devastating the territory around Swatow and Amoy, pillaging the inhabitants and burning the schools and churches. Foreign men-of-war are proceeding to the scenes. The Missions have been burned at Liemchow near Pakhoi and the situation is critical."

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

It being a half holiday nearly the whole of Simla assembled at Annandale to witness the concluding day's races while a very large gathering had assembled earlier for the lunch at the Annandale Club. The card for to-day fell short of expectations and only five events were set down, and one of these resolved itself into a walk-over owing to the other pony shown on the card having lost its way on the road down. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliot arrived early on the ground, having ridden in from Mushobra. Lord Kitchener was not present having gone to spend Sunday at his retreat at Mabasu. We had a new and successful aspirant to riding honours to-day in Captain Annesley, 10th Hussars, but this is not the first time I have favourably mentioned his prowess in pigskin. I am sorry to mention that Captain Holden, the organizer of this Meeting, was far from well to-day, and could not do justice to his mounts and had to put up others in some races. The Meeting has been an exceptional success from every point of view, every one of the Stewards has evinced active interest in the work and Captain Elgee, in Captain Holden's absence, has worked hard as Secretary. Captain Shore was efficient as Clerk of the Scales, and Mr. Badger, 12th Lancers, was responsible for close racing through his well framed handicaps. The Totalisator has proved very popular and has been giving very good dividends.

CHAMPION HANDICAP.

Capt W Smith's Tyrant, 10st 2lbs...Capt the Hon'ble Annesley 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Redshot, 11st 7lbs..Capt Elgee 2
The Body Guard Polo Club's Tokani, 9st 13lbs Mr Farr 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Redshot; 5 to 2 against Tyrant; fives Tokani.

The Race:—Redshot cut out the work from Tyrant and Tokani in the order named; then in the last quarter-mile Tyrant closed up with Redshot and drawing away in the run home won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.

ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Mr Badger's Ptarmigan, 10st 3lbs......Mr Creck, walked over.

THE PUNJAB CUP.

Mr Higgon's Wild Rose, late Heliades, 10st 13lbs (carried 11st) ....Owner 1
Capt Holden's Mousie, 10st 3lbs........................Owner 2
Capt W Smith's Tyrant, 11st 7lbs........................Owner 3

Also ran—Glenlea 10st 6lbs, Argentina 8st 4lbs, Alice 8st 10lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Mousie, twos against Tyrant, threes Wild Rose, fours Glenlea, eights the others.

The Race:—Wild Rose attended by Tyrant led out from the start, but after a hundred yards Mousie went to the front and led round to the turn for home where Wild Rose and Tyrant challenged, and after a splendid race, Wild Rose, ridden resolutely won by a short head, the same dividing the next two. Time—1 min. 2/5 sec.

OPEN ARAB HANDICAP.

Capt W Smith's Lifeline, 9st ...... Capt the Hon'ble Annesley 1
Sirdar Jewansingh's Ranger, 12st 4lbs......Mr Creek 2
H E Lord Minto's Bahar, 10st 6lbs..........Capt Elgee 3

Also ran:—Marengo 10st 10lbs, Shahzada 9st 5lbs, Pardon 9st 3lbs, (carried 9st 4lbs), Croagh Patrick 7st 3lbs (carried 8st 8lbs.)

Betting:—6 to 4 on Lifeline; threes Bahar; fours Marengo; fives the Ranger and Shahzada; tens the others.

The Race—Lifeline jumped away from the start and settled down with a lead from Bahar and the Ranger. Then in the last furlong Bahar made his effort and in the straight the Ranger also came up with a strong run, but though overhauling Bahar could not catch Lifeline, who staying out won by a length. One and half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

THE FORLORN HOPE PLATE.

Sirdar Jewansingh's Belldaaba, 11st 11lbs...Mr Creek 1
The Body-Guard Polo Club's Tokani, Capt the Hon'ble Annesley 2
Capt Bennett's Penitence, 7st 12lbs ....Native 3

Also ran:—Argentina 8st (Native), the Badger 6st 12lbs (carried 8st 3lbs).

Betting:—5 to 1 on Belldaaba; twos against Tokani, six Penitence and tens the others.

The Race:—Badger took a lot out of himself in three false starts. When let go Belldaaba assumed the lead from Argentina; then from the quarter-mile Tokani went up to Belldaaba and the pair turned into the straight locked together and in a sensational finish Belldaaba got the slight advantage in the last couple of strides and won by a neck. A head between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 25 4-5 secs.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. G. I. P. RY. C. C.

The Cricket Match played at Islam Gymkhana on Saturday.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Absha, run out	0	b Shivra	1
Mahmood, b Shivram	13	run out	4
Edroos, b Shivram	1	b Rover	0
C Mali, b Shivram	18	not out	29
Abba, b Romer	1	b Shivram	0
D Neusi b Romer	0	not out	31
Ismail, b Shivram	15	c Essair Shivram	3
Perkar, run out	1	Did not bat	
Unwalla, b Rover	0		
Oomer, b Rover	0		
Karim, not out	0		
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	54	Total	81

G. I. P. RY. C. C.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Skamrao, l-b-w c Mahmood	3	not out	12
N K Stevenson, b Mahmood	9	not out	10
C Mallow, c (Mahmood) b Mahmood	0	Did not bat	
W B George, b Mahmood	3		
D Costa, c Abba, b Mahmood	0		
Shivram, b Mahmood	0		
V Amre, b C Mah	4		
V Romer, b Mahmood	0		
N Essai, b C Mah	0		
F Vinning, not out	5		
H Stephney, c Parker, b Mahmood	0		
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	30		27

HOCKEY.

Elton Cup Tournament.

ON Saturday a most enthusiastic crowd watched the match between the Y. M. C. A. and the Parsee Hockey Club, who included in their eleven one or two of those who played for the Aga Khan Cup. It was throughout a most exciting game, the Y. M. C. A. having the better of the first half till close of half time when the Parsees pressed. On the whistle they led by a goal to nil, but in the second moiety the Parsees continually got down on their wing and eventually equalised. Full time arrived with the teams level, so, as light permitted, extra time was played.

The Y. M. C. A. had decidedly the better of it, and scoring in the second five minutes, ran out winners.

George, at centre forward, shot both their goals and got valuable assistance from Templeton. The halves were good and backs hit well but hung off too long before tackling. Both the custodians saved excellently. The final score was:—

Y. M. C. A. ....Goal 1
Parsee H. C. ....Goals 2

The table stands:—

Education Soc / Education Soc 'A' } Education 18—0 } Wed, June 5th }
Y. M. C. A. / Parsee H C } Y. M. C. A. 2—1 }
St. Xavier's / St. Mary's } Monday June 3rd } Thurs, June 6th }
Bishop's H. S. / Albert H. C. } Tuesday June 4th }
Saturday, June 8th

A SPECIAL cable to the *Statesman* dated London, May 31st says:—In the Amateur Golf Championship final Mr. John Ball beat Mr. Palmer by six up four to play.

GREAT BRITAIN'S attitude toward the colonies with regard to preference has induced the Democrats of the State of Massachusetts to make trade reciprocity with Canada, the chief plank of their platform at the next campaign for the Governorship of the State.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The King and Colonial Ladies.

The colonial ladies who came to England with the delegates to the Imperial Conference visited Buckingham Palace on May 10 in response to the King's invitation. The invitation had also been extended to the Premiers and other delegates, but some, including Mr. Deakin, Dr. Jameson, General Botha, and Sir Joseph Ward, were absent in Scotland. The colonial visitors drove to the Palace about half past five, among them being Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, the Misses Botha, Lady and Miss Ward, and Sir William Lyne and Miss Lyne. They were received by the King, with whom were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Mary of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Patricia of Connaught. Lord Farquhar (acting Lord Steward and Master of the Household) presented the guests to the King, and his Majesty shook hands with each. Tea was served in the lower dining-room at a number of small tables, so that the members of the royal family might mingle with the guests with greater ease. Meanwhile the band of the King's Colonials (Imperial Yeomanry), conducted by Mr. Anderson, played in the Palace ground. After tea the party went out to the terrace and grounds. The guests left shortly before seven o'clock.

GENERAL BOTHA'S FAREWELL.

At the close of the morning sitting of the Colonial Conference on Thursday, May 9, General Botha said:—

"Lord Elgin and gentlemen, my time is over now. I unfortunately have to leave before you resume again. I must go on Saturday to South Africa, and probably this morning is my last attendance; but I hope I shall again have the opportunity of attending later conferences. I cannot leave without saying good-bye to you all, expressing my gratitude to the chairman for the able way in which he has led us and conducted the proceedings. It has been one of the greatest pleasures of my life to meet the representatives of the various possesion here, and to shake hands with them, and I want to give you all this assurance, that the friendships which I have formed here in person will always be strengthened as far as I am concerned."

Lord Elgin replied:—

"I think I may say, on behalf of the conference, that I am sure we entirely respond to the sentiments expressed by General Botha. It has been a great pleasure to us to see him here. We know he has come at considerable inconvenience to himself; but I venture to think that the conference of this year would have suffered very much had he not been able to attend. We, I am sure, also reciprocate entirely the feeling of the advantages which we gain by mutual intercourse, and, though I do not know which of us will be here to meet him, we shall hope that he, at any rate, will attend another conference."

PREMIERS IN SCOTLAND.

Four of the Colonial Premiers—Mr. Alfred Deakin Sir Joseph Ward, Dr. Jameson, and General Botha—visited Edinburgh on May 10, and carried through a full day's programme of receptions. The Prime Ministers of Natal, Mr. Moor, was also to have been of the company, but had an engagement in London. The ceremony of conferring the freedom of the city took place in the Synod Hall, which was crowded. The Lord Provost, magistrates, and town council attended in their robes, and among those present were Lord Kingsburg, Lord Guthrie, Lord Mackenzie, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward P. Leach, V.C., commanding the forces in Scotland.

The Duke of Westminster entertained some of the Colonial Premiers and other colonial representatives at dinner at Grosvenor House on May 10. The dining-table, on which was displayed the celebrated Grosvenor gold plate, was decorated with large bouquets of Mme Chateney roses and lilies of the valley, and the cloth was outlined with trails of smilax and similar flowers. The guests comprised Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Bond, Mr. F. R. Moor, Mr. Thomas Bent, Mr. Richard McBride, Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Clifford Sifton, Sir William Lyne, Dr. Smartt, Lord Lovat, Mr. Wyndham, M. P., Rear-Admiral, the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, Sir John Dickson-Poynder, M. P., Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir Vincent Caillard, Col. Hanbury Williams, Mr. Bourchier F. Hawkesley, Col. Wilford N. Lloyd, Mr. A. Hatchard, Mr. Maldwin Drummond, Mr. C. W. Boyd, Mr. H. E. M. Bourke, and Mr. H. Handcock.

VISIT TO GRAY'S INN.

Several of the Colonial Premiers and Ministers were entertained in Gray's Inn Hall at luncheon on May 11 by the Treasurer and Benchers of Gray's Inn, who invited a distinguished company, representative of Bench and Bar, to meet them. The Duke of Connaught, one of the Benchers, was present and assisted the Treasurer (Mr. Reader Harris, K.C) and Mrs. Harris, to receive the guests. Miss Dorothy Harris presented bouquets of roses to Lady Laurier and Mrs. Deakin. The Treasurer occupied the middle seat at the head table, and had on his right Mrs. Deakin, the Duke of Connaught, Mrs. Harris, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Lady Ashbourne, and on his left Lady Laurier, Lord Ashbourne, Miss Borden, and Mr. Deakin. The other Colonial visitors present were Sir Robert Bond, Sir Frederick Borden, and the Hon. Louis Brodeur. Sir William Lyne sent a telegram regretting his inability to attend. Among the general company were Lord Collins, of Kensington, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton, and many more.

Before the assembling of the guests a meeting was held in the pension room, when, on the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Duke of Connaught, Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Deakin were unanimously elected honorary Benchers of Gray's Inn.

During luncheon the loving cup was circulated, and, in accordance with ancient custom, the company drank to "the pious, glorious, and immortal memory of Good Queen Bess."

After grace had been said by the Preacher (the Rev. R. J. Fletcher), the loyal toasts and *Domus* were honoured.

GENERAL BOTHA'S DEPARTURE.

General Botha, accompained by the Misses Botha left London on May 11 for South Africa. Before leaving he took farewell of the King at Buckingham Palace. The following farewell message to the British people was given out by General Botha:—"General Botha thanks the people of the United Kingdom most cordially for the sympathy and kindness they have shown him during his pleasant stay. He wishes to assure them that the people of the Transvaal, like himself, appreciate to the full the great reception he has enjoyed. The Misses Botha desire to thank the many friends they have made for their sincere hospitality. They have been much impressed with the affection shown them by the British people, and their visit will ever be associated with the most pleasant memories." General Botha travelled from Waterloo Station in a special saloon attached to the ten minutes past two boat express to Southampton. The departure platform was barricaded to keep back the general public, who had assembled in large number. Among those present on the platform to bid farewell to the General were Mr. Churchill, M.P., Sir F. J. S. Hopwood and Lady Hopwood, Lord Methuen, Lord Beauchamp, Lord and Lady Courtney of Penwith, the Master of Elibank, M.P., Sir R. Solomon, Sir W. Vincent, Sir Frederick Young, Sir Donald Currie, Mr. F. C. Mackarness, M.P., Sir M. Bhownaggree, and Mr. Molteno, M.P. Numerous bouquets of flowers were presented to the Misses Botha.

There was a large crowd of people at the Southampton Docks awaiting the train, which arrived at four o'clock, General Botha, with the Misses Botha, at once went on board the "Armadale Castle." As the ship sailed there was much cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which the General acknowledged.

The Lord Mayor received the following letter from General Botha:—"Sir—I cannot leave England without expressing to you my sincere thanks for the magnificent hospitality which you have extended to me. The recollection of the function in which I had the honour of partaking will ever remain with me as one of the most interesting incidents of my life. May I also take this opportunity of bidding you good-bye? I am, sir, yours faithfully, Louis Botha."

SIR JOSEPH WARD'S LITTLE JOKE.

Lady Ward, wife of the Premier of New Zealand, on May 11, performed the christening ceremony at the launching of the *Maori* at Dumbarton. Sir Joseph Ward was making some jocular remarks when his speech was interrupted by the screech of the midday syren, which continued for several seconds. Waiting till the ear-splitting noise had ceased, he remarked: "That is very lengthened applause. but still I expected it."

THE PREMIERS AT OXFORD.

A joint dinner of the Liberal Colonial and Palmerston Clubs was given to the Colonial Ministers on May 13 in New College Hall, Oxford, the attendance including Mr. Deakin and Dr. Smartt.

Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone (president of the Palmerston Club), who presided, in giving the toast of "The British Dominions beyond the Seas," said that, as good Liberals and Free Traders to the backbone, they yielded to no man in their regard for and their pride in empire. The key to the maintenance of our empire lay in three words, "Imperium et libertas." The most important of these words seemed to be "et libertas." Imperium, if unqualified by, and if not interpreted with, libertas, would not last a single year. Connect the two, and they were the true watchwords of the empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P. (chairman of the Liberal Colonial Club), in supporting the toast, said the door was closed against preference at the lest election, but there was another door open, and that was rapid transit and transport between the Mother-country and the daughter States. (Cheers.)

Mr. Deakin, in responding, said that the empire at the centre was devoted to one policy and its outlying dominions were devoted to a policy in absolute contradiction to it. That the empire was able without effort to sustain that strain gave the highest promises for its future. They all desired to diminish that strain and those communities which were Protectionist to the backbone—(laughter)—would not willingly see their own advancement secured at the expense of their own flesh and blood. (Cheers.) Therefore (continued the speaker) whatever your views and opinions may be, you will realise that when they come before you with proposals for preference they only recommend them so far as they may be proved to be of mutual advantage. There are two courses for you and no one else to choose from. Whether you decide behind a closed door or behind a slammed door, or behind any kind of door, your right is unchallenged and unchallengeable. (Cheers.) Preference has been offered and preference has been declined, but is there no other door by which we may partially attain the same ends? Mr. Tennant has pointed most judiciously to improved means of communication, by which we may have not only your postage at a penny, but your cable at sixpence a word, and your ships of speed and capacity taking our passengers and interchanging them with the greatest rapidity, certainty, and freedom. By the accumulation of these means, by the reduction of dues on our ships, as in the Suez Canal, by these and other practical means, we seek, as you seek, to draw closer together. (Cheers.) We have received encouraging hopes for the future, which are evidently sincere, but we have not yet advanced to the state at which any single definite proposal has come before us. There is some prospect that it will be remedied to-morrow by a proposal to be submitted by one of the dominions over the sea. I trust it will prove to be a wise proposition, and one which will be the forerunner of many more of the same practical character. (Cheers.) To us the end is unity. We are not too critical as to the means. To us the chief desire is to employ any and every means which lie in our power. (Cheers.) A question to be decided this week is whether this shall continue to be one of a series of preparatory conferences which have been held up to this date, or whether this shall be the first of a series of practical conferences to do something besides recommending. (Cheers.)

THE FINAL SITTING.

The Imperial Conference held its final sitting on May 14 at the Colonial Office. Sir Wilfrid Laurier submitted a resolution in favour of establishing a new mail service to Australia and New Zealand via Canada. His proposal divided itself into two parts, one affecting the Atlantic and the other the Pacific. The cost of the service should, he proposed, be borne by the several contributing Goverments in equitable shares.

Mr. Deakin expressed satisfaction that the proposal had been submitted. Sir W. Lyne said the proposed route was specially advocated as an all-British one. The time occupied for the whole distance, including stoppages, would be thirty days. Sir J. Ward expressed disappointment at the suggested speed of eighteen knots. New Zealand would give as much as 100,000l. towards a swift mail service that would bring them within twenty days of England, but not for an eighteen-knot service. He argued in favour of a twenty-one-knot service. Mr. Lloyd-George thought the subject should be investigated by experts, who would inquire as to the best route and as to the cost of service. The resolution was finally adopted in a form declaring the advisability of Great Britain's being connected with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, by the best possible means of mail communication available within reasonable cost.

The subjects of the Newfoundland fisheries, the wireless telegraphy convention, and the organization of the Colonial Office afterwards came before the conference. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to Lord Elgin for his services in the chair.

WE understand that Mr. E. C. Cotes' book, "Signs and Portents in the Far East," has been so well received that Messrs. Methuen and Co. have decided to publish a second edition very soon.

GENERAL BOOTH'S campaign in Japan is attracting hundreds of recruits to the Salvation Army. At the meetings which he is holding, people leap, says the *Tribune* correspondent, from the galleries and race along the aisles to the penitent bench.

DR. HAROLD MANN, the Scientific Officer of the Indian Tea Association, whose acceptance of the post of Principal of the Agricultural Institute at Poona was recently announced, intends, we are told, to see through the Press a book on the Tea Soils of Northern India. This will contain all the information given from time to time on the soils of the various tea Districts, revised to date; and also the result of the investigations and experiments recently finished.

BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

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"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

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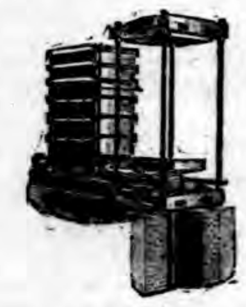

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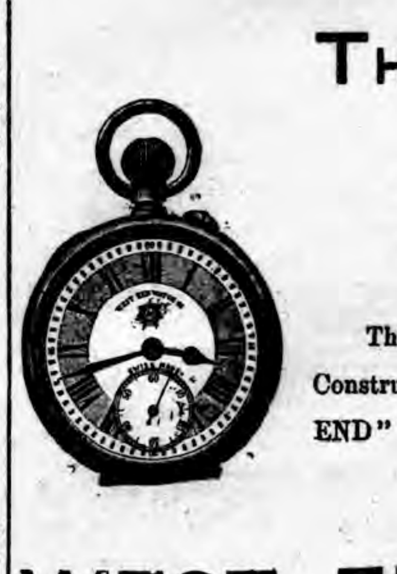

THE "RED PAMPHLET."

The Great Object.

THE following is a translation of the prose portion of the Red Pamphlet of which we have lately heard so much :—

What a glorious day has arrived! The Hindus have begun a great agitation, saying that the rupees of the country are going away to Europe. We also have begun an agitation, and have held many meetings, saying that the Hindus by various devices are taking away almost all the wealth required by the Musalmans. Every Musalman of this country should join in such agitation and should attend such meetings—for by such agitation on behalf of our own race will certainly come the uplifting of the Mohamedans. The Hindus have called their agitation the "Swadeshi" agitation. We have called our agitation the "Swajati" agitation—the agitation for our own race. We give below some general rules for holding a meeting in support of the Swajati agitation, as well as some simple poems calculated to give encouragement and to inspire vigilance and zeal. The poems should be learned by heart.

RULES FOR SWAJATI MEETINGS.

I. Invitation. At the time of invitation the Inviters will say three times "Welcome" and the other person will answer three times "I am pleased to meet you."

II. Opening business. The Holy Koran will be read, and the "Praise-of-God" and the "Praise-of-the-Prophet." A chairman will then be proposed.

III. Blessings. One man will say once "a hundred welcomes to the president of the meeting (anjaman)" and the others will say three times "A hundred welcomes." In the same way will be said "a hundred welcomes to the organizers of the meeting," "a hundred welcomes to all the members of the meeting," "a hundred welcomes to all the workers of the meeting," "a hundred welcomes to all the spectators of the meeting" and "a hundred welcomes to all the sympathizers with the meeting." After that all shall say "The curse of God be on the enemies of the meeting!"

IV. Breaking up. At the close of the meeting all shall say "may God protect you."

V. Speeches. The subjects for consideration should be as follows :—

(i). What are the causes of the decline of our community?

(ii). What are the means of raising it up? The causes of decline are—Intercourse with Hindus, bad ideas, bad expenditure, internal feuds, laziness, ignorance, indifference to religion, indifference to education and so on.

The result of the aforesaid causes is—loss of wealth, loss of honour, loss of religion, and loss of education.

The means of improvement are—Religious enthusiasm, union, effort, courage, purification of education, facilities for education, the abandonment of intercourse with Hindus, the abandonment of bad expenditure, the abandonment of paying interest, the practice of ceremonial rites (halal), and general reformation.

Some special means of improvement may be noted, namely—efforts to obtain Government service; efforts to obtain and to give service under zemindars and talukdars; improvements in agriculture; instruction in commerce, manufactures and medical science; measures to preserve property; improvement of Mohomedan newspapers and Mohomedan books.

The result of the aforesaid methods is—the improvement of wealth, the improvement of honour, the improvement of religion and the improvement of education.

VI. Special matters to be dealt with in the speeches: (i) Means of education and funds for education.—Collect handfuls of rice, skins of sacrificed animals, the twentieth-part of your savings, the offerings after the Ramazan fast, the income of religious endowments, the money which you now spend on useless education in the houses of zemindars and so on. Give up paying subscriptions or donations to Hindus. Give up heathen expenditure. (There is one other expenditure which the pamphlet wants them to "give up." The copy before me has a misprint and is unintelligible.) Give up, in the houses of Mohammedan Zamindars, all expenditure on the day when the accounts are opened (panyah). Give up your various kinds of unjustifiable expenditure. Gather funds and establish Mohammedan schools!

(ii) The Abandonment of intercourse with Hindus.—By going to the rajas, funeral ceremonies, marriages, etc., of Hindus; by giving subscriptions or other assistance to these things; by helping in the Chaitra-Sankranti celebrations, the Baruni bathing, the Ashtami bathing, the Srabani vows, the Durga festival or any other festival or procession—Mohamedans become heathens. By reading along with Hindus in Pathsalas and schools; by giving up our racial education; by learning the manners and customs of Hindus; by joining in, subscribing to or otherwise assisting Hindu pujas and festivals—Mohamedans become heathens. By acting as lathials, peons or labourers to Hindus; by so carrying out the aforesaid poly-theistic works; and by oppressing their own race—Mohamedans are losing respect, are heaping up sins and are becoming heathens. When Hindus take service in the house of Mohamedans they exhibits outward friendship and affection towards the Mohamedans, but they practice inhuman oppression upon them. With various cunning they call their employer (to his face)—"Leader," "Presence," "Master," "Man-and-brother"; but (behind his back) they call him indecent names. (The original is "Sala and Banchut.") Thus do they stir up internal strife. They take not only their wages—they take money to help their own education, they take money for poly-theistic objects, they take money as fines, they take money as bribes, and they squander the substance of the Mohamedans. They turn Mohamedans into heathens and they keep the ignorant in poverty.

(iii) Final Advice.—O Musalmans! Awake; collect funds; establish Mohamedan school; on no account study along with Hindus. Open Mahomedan places of business; do not buy things from Hindu shops. Learn manufactures; do not touch goods made by Hindus; do not give post under you to Hindus; do not yourselves accept degraded service in the homes of Hindus; do not be bound by the bad ideas of Hindus, and do not avoid occupations which are now monopolized by a particular caste—such as the profession of gowala, etc. You have no knowledge. If you could only acquire knowledge, then in one single day we could send all the Hindus to Gehenna. See! In Bengal you are in the majority; you are the cultivators: agriculture is the foundation of all wealth. Where did the Hindus get their wealth? They have not an idea of wealth of their own. The Hindus by cunning have taken your wealth and become wealthy. If you could only learn their cunning and acquire knowledge, the Hindus in one day would either die from want of food, or would become Mahomedans! No Mahomedan should take part in this unnatural Swadeshi agitation. In order to induce the Mahomedans to join in the Swadeshi agitation, the Hindus invite them in flattering terms; they use pressure; they use violence. This is not done for the good of the Mahomedans. The basic intention of the Hindus is to keep the Mahomedans forever under their feet. (If I live long enough I shall explain this in detail later on.) The Hindus have began their Swadeshi agitation for the purpose of driving the mighty English out of the country. We are conducting our Swajati agitation for the purpose of improving ourselves. As between these two works, our work is very small. If we cannot complete our small work we are lower than beasts, we are dense things. If we remain dense things then even if we unite with the Hindus what will come of it? The only gain will be the increase of our density and we shall never be able to learn self-silence. Above all it is necessary to learn that the Hindus are intensely selfish. They want to throw a veil of shame over our eyes and to keep us under their feet. This is because the Hindus are entirely opposed to the improvement of the Mahomedans. The selfishness of the Hindus and the ignorance of the Mahomedans—these are the roots of our ruin these are the two enemies who are crushing down the Mahomedans!

N. B.—This ends the portion of the pamphlet which lays down a programme for "Swajati" meetings. The remainder of the pamphlet consists of (1) the poems promised in the opening paragraph and (2) a short account of a few Mohamedan meetings.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Reception in the City.

Prince Fushimi of Japan on May 10 visited the City, where, at the Guildhall, he was presented with an address of welcome in a gold casket. A large number of people assembled in the brilliant sunshine along the route traversed by the State procession on the occasion. The road lay through Stable Yard, the Mall, the Horse Guards Avenue, Victoria Embankment, Queen Victoria Street, Queen Street, and King Street. The City was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and the reception of our Japanese visitor was everywhere enthusiastic. A short time before the departure of the procession headed by Prince Fushimi's carriage, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught, left in a State landau by way of Marlborough Gate, and was heartily cheered. Five State landaus were used in the procession, each being horsed by four of the King's bays. Outriders in scarlet preceded the carriages, while Ascot liveries were worn by the postillions.

Not often is it that the Lord Mayor and Corporation receive their distinguished guests in the Guildhall itself, the Library being usually requisitioned for the purpose, and the ancient building with its trophies and its statuary being reserved for the dinner or the dejeuner. It having been decided, however, that the entertainment of the imperial envoy from our Far Eastern ally should take place at the Mansion House, the formal civic welcome was accorded in the Guildhall itself. It was here that the Lord Mayor, who wore his State robes and was accompanied, by the Lady Mayoress, received the distinguished company invited to witness the ceremony of presenting an address of welcome to his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi. Among the first to arrive were numerous Japanese guests, representatives of the Japanese Embassy, and of the Japanese Army and Navy, all of whom appeared in uniform. The best known, such as Baron Kikuchi, ex-Minister for Education; Capt. Motoki Kondo, Inspector of Naval Construction; Major S. Sugano, of the Japanese Army; and Mr. T. Yoshii, of the Bank of Japan, were greeted with cheers. Several of the guests including Lord Redesdale, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and Admiral Sir A. Douglas wore across their uniforms the white ribbon with its scarlet edging of the Order of the Rising Sun. Sir E. Grey (Foreign Secretary), Lord Reay, Lord Fitzmaurice (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Lord Armstrong, Lord Salisbury, Lord Kinnaird, Sir C. Macdonald (our Minister at Tokio who was in the uniform of a Highland regiment) and Lady Macdonald, Mr. Diosy, Sir H. Vincent, M. P., Lord Crewe, Sir F. Schuster, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Esher, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Col. Sir E. Ward (Permanent Under Secretary for War) Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe, Admiral Sir E. and Lady Fremantle, and Sir F. Lugard were some of the invited guests.

When the time approached for the arrival of the Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Reception Committee, left the dais and passed to the entrance porch, there to await the appearance of his Royal Highness, and afterwards of Prince Fushimi. Then a procession was formed to the dais. First came the City trumpeters, playing a fanfare, then the City Marshal, the Under Sheriffs, and the members of the City Lands Committee, next the gentlemen in attendance on the Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family, the suite of Prince Fushimi, the Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught walking abreast, and preceding the Lord Mayor with the guest of honour came the Sword and Mace Bearers. The Prince of Wales wore his Admiral's uniform, the Duke of Connaught that of a field-marshal, and Prince Arthur was in the uniform of the Scots Greys. Like his father, he displayed the ribbon of the Order of the Chrysanthemum. The scene was a particularly brilliant one as the procession passed through the hall to the dais. During its progress the choir of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, in their red coats, stationed on the steps opposite the main entrance to the hall, sang in Japanese and unaccompanied the National Anthem of Japan.

When the dais had been reached Prince Fushimi stood on the left of the Lord Mayor, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught having places near, and the brilliant suites and distinguished guests being grouped around. The Town Clerk, stepping forward, read the resolution of the Court deciding to present the address of welcome in a gold box. The recorder then read the address.

As soon as the cheers which greeted the conclusion of the address had subsided Mr. Mutsu, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, read the Prince's brief but cordial reply in English as follows :—

"My Lord Mayor and gentlemen of the Corporation,—My hearty thanks are due to the Lord Mayor and the gentlemen of the Corporation for the splendid welcome so cordially offered to myself as well as to the mission which I have the honour to represent.

"I must also express my gratitude for the most kind and generous sentiments contained in the address in reference to my own country, which is so happily allied with this great and powerful nation.

"You are good enough to inform me that during past years this noble and ancient hall has been the scene of welcome extended to many distinguished visitors from foreign lands, and I am proud to think that I am the first representative of Japan to whom a similar honour has been thus extended.

"It is with especial pleasure that I visit the heart of this mighty capital, which is such a striking testimony to the greatness of this vast metropolis, and the beautiful casket, as well as its valued contents, will long remain not merely as a pleasant souvenir of my present visit but also as a cherished heirloom of my family.

"In thanking you once more for the honour you have done me, will you allow me to add my sincere wishes for the welfare and continuous prosperity of the City of London." (Loud cheers.)

Several presentations having been made, Prince Fushimi was escorted by the Lord Mayor to the entrance porch, where, amid cheers, he entered his carriage and drove to the Mansion House to lunch with Sir W. Treloar. As the Prince of Wales and the other Princes left the Guildhall, there was great applause, and the band of the Royal Art. played the National Anthem.

DINNER AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A dinner in honour of Prince Fushimi was given at night by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The following guests were among those invited to meet his Imperial Highness :—

Mr. John Morley, Mr. Haldane, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor, Field Marshal, Lord Roberts, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher, General the Hon. Sir. N. Lyttelton, General Sir J. French, General Sir W. Nicholson, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir E. Seymour General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny Admiral the Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C. B., the Japanese Ambassador, Lord Sanderson, Sir Charles Hardinge, Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Percy, M.P., Sir Claude Macdonald, Sir E. Satow, Major Sir A. Bannerman, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, General Baron Kwanjiro Nishi, Michinori Seigo Nagaski, Saburo Baba, Col. Yasuji Matsuishi, Capt. Takeshi Takarabe, Commander Hironaru Kato, Major Otohiko Higashi, Capt. Tadataka Udaka, Dr. Teizo Iwai, Count Mutsu, Mr. Hokokichi Ijiuin, Col. Shiba, Capt. Tochinai, Mr. Matsudaira, Sir Francis Campbell, Capt. Jackson, Col. Haldane, C. B., Lord Redesdale, Sir A. Davidson, Mr. W. Tyrrell, Mr. R. F. Synge, Mr. C. H. Lyell, M.P., the Hon. T. Russell, the Hon. A. Walsh, and Mr. Miles Lampson.

After the health of the King and that of the Emperor of Japan had been duly honoured, Sir Edward Grey proposed the health of his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi in the following terms:—

"I rise to propose the health of his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi. We are glad that his visit to this country gives us the opportunity of showing how much we appreciate the welcome which was given in Japan to the mission which his Majesty the King sent to the Emperor last year; a welcome which we felt expressed in a manner most gratifying the friendly feeling of Japan towards us. We desire now, in the welcome which is given to your Imperial Highness, to express the admiration which is felt here for the patriotism and public spirit of your nation. These are qualities which we value at home and admire in others, and everyone recognises in what a high degree they are found in Japan. This good feeling between the two nations has been strengthened and confirmed by the alliance between us. Lord Lansdowne, who concluded that alliance in its present form, is present with us tonight. And if before him, I speak of it with confidence it is because I believe that the spirit and the intentions with which he initated this policy are those in which it is now being administered and continued by both Governments who are parties to it. The object of the renewal of that alliance two years ago was not to prejudice or to injure others, but to secure stability and peace. That this is our object is, I trust, recognised by all others who have interests in what is known in Europe as the Far East. Should they, as I believe they do, desire the same object, and all in their own way adopt the same policy, then indeed stability and peace will be secured in that region; not only by the strength of our combined forces, but by that feeling of community of interests and of general good-will among all the nations interested that will make peace pleasant and acceptable to every one. In this way the highest aspirations of both countries with regard to our alliance will be realised. I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi."

In responding his Imperial Highness spoke as follows :—

"I thank you most heartily for the kind sentiments you have so cordially expressed, and I am deeply gratified to avail myself of your invitation to be your guest this evening. The many marks of cordial welcome kindly shown to the mission since our arrival in this country are forcible reminders of the existence of special friendship between our two nations, and I am very happy to realise that the maintenance of such cordial relations is assured by the fact that the foreign affairs of this great empire are in the keeping of so able and tried hands as those of our distinguished host. Once more I beg to thank you most sincerely for your kindness and hospitality."

VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Saturday, May 11, Prince Fushimi, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught and Earl Roberts, and attended by his Japanese suite, journeyed to Windsor Castle as the guest of his Majesty. His Imperial Highness travelled in the King's train from Paddington arriving at Windsor soon after twelve o'clock. On the platform to receive him were the members of the Corporation of Windsor, in their robes, headed by the Mayor Alderman J. Brown, who, in welcoming his Imperial Highness on behalf of the burgesses, expressed the hope that the alliance between England and Japan would be still further strengthened. Prince Fushimi in reply thanked the Mayor and reciprocated the sentiments which he had expressed. His Imperial Highness then passed through the royal waiting-rooms and entered a Windsor landau drawn by four greys, with postillions and outriders. Prince Arthur of Connaught set with him. Six other royal carriages followed containing the Japanese suite and others in attendance. Driving through High Street and Park Street, Prince Fushimi was heartily cheered.

Frogmore Mausoleum was first visited, and there his Imperial Highness laid a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria. After a drive through the gardens to the dairy and model farms Prince Fushimi was received at Windsor Castle by the Duke of Argyll, Governor of the Castle, and members of the Household. Luncheon was served in the State dining-room. His Imperial Highness was then shown through the State and private apartments, and afterwards drove to the Albert Memorial and St. George's Chapel where he was awaited by the Dean of Windsor. Tea was afterwards taken at the Castle, and Prince Fushimi left Windsor by train for London at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

KOREA AS IT IS.

Japan's Work as Coloniser.

ANY hopes that Japan may have entertained of her peaceful exploitation of Korea appear to be growing daily less assured, for Korean, affairs are assuming rather a menacing aspect, and are bringing increasing dissatisfaction to the Japanese authorities and still more to the Koreans, writes "a correspondent in Nagasaki" in the *Manchester Guardian*. Japan, of course, assumed no easy task in undertaking to exercise jurisdiction over a people whose hatred of their overlords is one of their most marked features. Nor is the friction of this mutual dislike rendered any the less severe by the persistent rumours of irregularity and injustice that are alleged to characterise Japan's administration of Korea.

When Japan assumed her protectorate of the Hermit Kingdom in November, 1905, she at once adopted a policy of drastic reformation and reconstruction of the whole system of Korean government. This task was enturusted to the experienced supervision of the veteran statesman Marquis Ito, whose first step after entering the country was to weed out all those officials considered to be hostile to the interests of Japan; it was thought that this purgation would render conspiracy less possible and tend to facilitate the task of administration. So far that hope has proved vain. The Korean who signed the Convention between the two countries in 1905 was raised to the highest position a native can occupy under the Japanese, and though it removed him from the murderous wrath of his incensed compatriots it did nothing to diminish their suspicions of Japan. With the advent of Marquis Ito as Resident General the sovereignty of Korea passed into the hands of Japan, and the Emperor virtually ceased to be the ruler of his country. Not only was he deprived of all authority within his kingdom, but he was confined to a position in which he is unable even to consult with anyone except by the permission of the Japanese authorities. More than a hundred Japanese soldiers are always on guard around the place and no one is permitted to enter without a pass from the proper authority. It is said by Japanese officials that the Emperor is in perpetual fear of being carried off a prisoner to Japan. What grounds there may be for his anticipation is not stated; but it may certainly be assumed that, in view of the ever-increasing difficulty of placating and governing the Koreans while their sovereign is thus submitted to indignity by alien administrators, or, as they say, usurpers, the advisability of bringing him to Tokio might be decided on at any time.

The changes which Japan has introduced into the administration of Korea are already very numerous. The government of the country and the management of its foreign relations are completely in the hands of Japanese officials. The judiciary is also practically Japanese, for Japanese judges now sit on the Korean bench and Japanese lawyers plead at the Korean Bar. Japan claims jurisdiction over Korean subjects living in China, and lately has had a clash with the Chinese authorities by trying and sentencing a Korean subject in Mukden. The post offices of Korea are Japanese; the stamps used on the letters are those used in Japan. Not only so, but it is complained that letters addressed in the Korean language are being refused transmission in the mails, which is a great cause of grievance, as very few of the natives understand any but their own alphabet. All Korean currency has been called in by the authorities, and Japanese coinage is now the circulating medium. Owing to the extremely high price of silver, most of the native coins, being exceptionally rich in this metal, have been bought up and are being remelted at a considerable profit. All railways, mines, timber lands, and Government property of every description are in the hands of the Japanese Government, and it is alleged, so far without contradiction, that the Japanese authorities seize whatever land or territory they fancy and appropriate it without due remuneration to the proper owners. The proof of title to ownership is admittedly difficult in Korea, for often the person offering the deed and accepting the payment is not the real owner, the latter being put off with an acceptance, under compulsion, of a few pence an acre. Naturally an imposter is willing to sell the land cheaper than the real owner, and the complaint is made that the Japanese do not take sufficient precaution to prevent owners of land from being thus robbed of their property. The former knows nothing about the bargain until the purchaser comes and peremptorily demands the right of occupation, and if he can show that he has bought it from someone the real owner has to give way. Large districts in Korea have been acquired in this manner, the present occupants having paid but a nominal penny for the property; and in some cases where the owners did not remove when the Government advised them of its intention to occupy the land, it is said that the authorities simply sent out a force and removed the houses from the farms and entered forcibly into possession.

And there is little evidence of improvement. There are at present more than 100,000 Japanese in Korea, exclusive of a large retinue of officials and the military, and an increasing flood of immigration still continues. Many of these immigrants are of an undesirable class who live by very questionable means; but a Government that draws a revenue from traffic in immorality at home cannot be expected to suppress it abroad. The majority of the immigrants to Korea are, however, small traders, artisans, and labourers, who scatter all over the most desirable parts of the country, monopolise the trades and occupations of the natives, and in doing so assume an attitude toward the Koreans that is much to be deplored. Large numbers of Japanese agriculturists are settling down in the more fertile valleys of Korea, and are fast pushing the native cultivators of the soil to the wall, just as they are doing in many parts of California. It is said that more than a thousand villages have already been affected in this way. Most of Japan's energies in her new territory have so far been directed towards forcibly suppressing Korean discontent and rioting; but undoubtedly a more satisfactory result might have been expected had some of this effort been devoted to removing the real cause of the country's disquietude. So long as Koreans can be insulted, abused, and imposed on without penal consequences to the aggressors they cannot be expected to bow humbly to the new conditions. That individual cases of oppression or insult will incidentally occur may be inevitable, but the authorities who do not suppress such conduct with condign punishment are without excuse if the consequence is insurrection and revolt.

A tremendous scandal has recently occurred in Korea over the alleged theft by the Japanese of a famous white marble pagoda which was not only one of the great ancestral shrines of the country, but one of the most ancient and sacred treasures of its art and religions. Those familiar with Japanese history will remember that this is the same shrine that attracted the covetous eye of Hideyoshi when he invaded Korea more than three centuries ago, but he was prevented from carrying it off by an allied force of Koreans and Chinese, who compelled him to withdraw without it. It appears that since Japan's present occupation of Korea the Emperor has been approached with a view to having this exquisite piece of architecture presented to Japan; but the Emperor refused explaining that it was the property of the nation, and that he could not give it away, even if he desired, which he did not. The pagoda has nevertheless disappeared. It used to stand in a beautiful spot a few miles outside the city of Seoul; now nothing but the foundation-stones remain. The Koreans living near state that on the 18th of February a body of eighty or more Japanese arrived at the place, and spent five days in taking down the pagoda block by block; they then transported it to the nearest railway station on carts, where it was shipped south.

Thus it is not surprising that at the present moment Korea is a smouldering bed of revolution. Frequent eruptions are reported—abortive attempts to throw off the yoke of Japan. Hatred of Japan is widespread and intense among the Koreans, they regard themselves as having been betrayed into the hands of Japan by the Powers; and now, their case being hopeless and conditions intolerable, it is easier, they say, to die in protest than in submission. Of the numbers that lay down their lives in futile efforts to do what they think is best for their country we know, and can know nothing. But uprisings and conspiracies are the order of the day; and even Japan hereself feels that some radical departure from present methods must soon be taken if a prosperous development of Korea is to be assured.

"PUPPY-WALKING."

The Making of the Hound.

First let me offer a word of advice to those who appreciate a really pretty sight, says a writer in a Home contemporary, I would suggest that they get the right side of some Master of Hounds or his huntsman and obtain permission to go over that part of the kennels where at this time of year the hound babies are sprawling out their days in the clumsy process of growing up. It would be well not to wander away from the side of the hunt servant. Hound mothers are not the sweetest-tempered of animals, and as they are always loose and roaming about by themselves they are apt to resent intrusion. Of all young animals it is difficult to find anything more beautiful than a young puppy hound about six weeks old. See them as they sit together, five in a row, with their sad faces, not by any means devoid of an undercurrent of rascality, and their long black ears curtaining an expression of hypocritical piety; or watch them as they crawl back from the trough with their bodies visibly swollen with excess of biscuit and milk, and they look the very embodiment of helplessness and innocence. Very soon now they must go out to a preparatory school, or, in other words, "to walk"; they must be sent out into the country to be cared for and tended and nursed until they are grown strong enough to come back, in a year's time, to undergo the training and discipline which are to make them into hunting hounds. If any one of my readers should think of taking up the task or ask me how it is best performed my answer would be this.

First of all as to the selection of a puppy on which to bestow your care. You will notice that some puppies are mother-reared and some are brought up on foster-mothers. Strange-looking curs, some half-bred collies or retrievers, glare evilly out of their kennels while you admire the aristocratic babies which crawl around them. Now, if you are going to take a great pride in your puppy, take one from its own mother. I have often had my reasons questioned, but after much experience I believe that the chances of your puppy doing well are infinitely stronger if it be mother-reared. You will notice also that all hound puppies are bi-coloured only—black and white. There is no tan on the babies, except perhaps on the head. The tan does not show itself on the body until the puppies are much older. You will be able to make a shrewd guess at its future markings by a glance at its parents so if you have any fancy in that direction look out a mother of the colour you like and get a pup of hers.

Two puppies thrive much better than one and are far less trouble. The gregariousness of the hound is deeply in him, and with a companion of his own class a hound puppy who is naturally shy and timid in solitude becomes venturesome and bold and altogether happier in company. Of course, I do not mean for a moment to imply that one puppy alone does not do well, but a couple thrive faster and are less anxiety than one. One puppy will play with the other, but if he has not got a companion to play with the chances are he will while away the lonely hours by unpicking the sofa cushion. Puppies must play with something, and if they have not a mate, it is in their nature to prefer playthings which involve some "finding" and around which lies the fascination of concealment and prohibition. When you take your puppies home—I will assume they are two,—you will be carefully told that what they want before all things else is liberty. That is true. It would be ruin to a hound puppy to be chained up. What is meant is that they must be allowed to roam all day at their own sweet will. But let me remind you of another quite as important thing. Make them rest. Hound puppies that are wandering loose all day require rest. It is not enough to argue. "Oh, when they are tired they will go to sleep." As a matter of fact they will grow faster and do better if they are shut up from twelve to three in the day, and so are made to rest. They are just like children, and must be put to bed, whether they are tired or not, for so long every day. It is in sleep they grow, far more than in running about.

There is another thing, which, although it seems small, yet is very important in handling young hounds. Always have your whip with you. This does not mean that you take your whip for the purpose of chastisement. Nothing is so wrong-headed as ever to whip a young hound. You will never regain its confidence if you do that. If once a hound puppy is cowed by the whip, it will be long before you get him to do anything for you again. The object of always having your whip in your hand is to teach the hound to trust you and not to look upon the whip as a thing to be afraid of. At the kennels, in after life, where hounds are governed more by fear, it is different, but in their young days only one thing will break them in, and that is gentleness. Feed them whip in hand, and let them grow so familiar with it that whenever you crack it they will come towards you, and not run away. When I used to come back from hunting last season and wanted to find my five hound puppies, I had only to take down my whip and crack it, and they would come romping in from all directions. If I had ever thrashed them they would have slung away. The voice is quite enough to teach young hounds with. And then when they go back to the kennels, instead of bolting in terror at the first sound of the thong, they will have learnt that it has no meaning for them unless they have done wrong, and thus it will save them many a thrashing. They will have learnt that the lash is nothing more than a part of kennel livery.

Where two hound puppies are "walked" they should be taught to go in couples. This is a most laborious and irksome process at first, and leads to terrific quarrelling when first they are chained together. But it should be done. The best way is first of all to couple them and leave them alone only watching them to stop their fighting. They will remonstrate vigorously at first, when they feel that neither can move without the other. And before they are sent in to kennels they should be dieted on food similar to that which they will have put before them there—oatmeal and soup. When hounds sent in from quarters where they have had dainty food are suddenly put on horseflesh and oatmeal in a strange land and among unfamiliar surroundings they will mope, go off their feed, and perhaps collapse, for hounds in their first year or so are the most delicate of their kind, and there is no animal in creation requires more intelligent management and care.

What masters of hounds complain of is not that they are unable to get walks for their puppies, but that it is so difficult to find good walks and sensible walkers. There are various reasons which may attract a man towards puppy-walking—not the least, perhaps, is the luncheon on judging-day; but the difficulty of getting the proper kind of walks is evident when out of, say, 80 couple of puppies sent out only some 20 couple find their way into work the next season. Too frequently it happens that a puppy is taken to walk, and about December or January, at the most critical period in his life, he is sent in under denunciation as a chicken-killer or a sheep-worrier, or as flying at bicycles, or as fond of straying. All these vices can be corrected with a very little trouble; they arise simply from a hound being left too much to himself and from want of handling. It is certain, too, that the mortality among puppies is far in excess of what it ought to be, and a large percentage of the loss of really valuable puppies could be avoided by the exercise of a little judicious thought and management.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

From Vengurla, to Sakharam Madval, Mill 1; from Satara, to Rama Shinde Khojas, Chaul No. 4; from Sholapur, to Govind Mahadev c/o Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, High Gourt; from Raman, to Jaikishondas Shobux, Marwari Bazar, Khara Kowa; from Bhilid, to Surtee Jena Purshot, Tata Building c/o Mr. Punter; from Simla, to Mozruddin c/o Cox and Co.,; from Deori, to Jan Dhamji.

◆

ON the farm of Mr. D. Cook, Sewell, Dunstable, some interesting discoveries have recently been made, near a spot which has from time immemorial been known as the "Maiden Bower." Excavations have revealed a quantity of Roman pottery, chiefly large and small urns, some in a perfect state, and notably a splendid and well-preserved red glazed bowl of Samian ware, stamped Primani. M. The excavations are being continued.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

UTILITY OF THE WHITE FROCK.

A well-cut white linen or thin serge skirt, worn with a neat muslin blouse and a smart bolero, is absolutely suitable for morning wear anywhere. If worn in Paris or London it would probably be accompanied by a cloche hat trimmed with roses and floating ribbons; if worn at the seaside, by a cloche trimmed with quillings of ribbon and outstanding wings, with the addition of a long veil. So far as day dresses are concerned I recommend the following in linen: jupe trotteus and skirt with slight train in pure white; the same—but, of course, of different design—in pale grey and the same in twine colour. One well-cut bolero will answer admirably for two skirts, as the latter easily get crushed. I also recommend the two skirts-to-one-bolero idea to be carried out in some becoming shade of blue—"butcher" or navy, as peronal taste may suggest. The skirts should be perfectly cut and fitted, and the gored shape is the most suitable for linen costumes; as to the boleros, there are many designs to choose from. Let them be as simple as possible and in each case lined with good white washing silk. I suggest that in the case of machine stitched strappings the pointed ends should have eyelet holes worked in them, so that pretty buttons could be introduced and easily removed when the garment had to visit the laundress or cleaner. Nothing gives such an appearance of smartness to a linen bolero as sets of small silver or gold buttons, or turquoise buttons set in silver rims. Then a cream serge skirt and bolero—or jacket—is essential, and the same thing in navy. In this particular year of grace an amazing number of changes could be made with the materials I have already suggested, because shoulder-straps of an elaborate kind are very fashionable, and these could be made of taffetas to match the various skirts and worn with the muslin blouses in place of the boleros.

FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

For ordinary afternoon wear the linen costumes with slightly-trained skirts would be quite suitable, if accompanied by pretty hats, but every girl should possess at least one cream lace frock, to be worn with a white silk slip covered with mousseline de soie or chiffon. For a garden-party, for a flower show, for afternoon parties of any kind, a simple lace gown is ideal: the ready-made ropes can be purchased at small cost, and they clean over and over again. When worn with a big picture-hat of chip or Tuscan, they give entirely satisfactory effects, and it is such a comfort to know that there is always a dainty lace grown hanging up in the wardrobe ready for use when occasion requires. For the lace dress I recommend two bodices—once for afternoon and the other for evening wear. And now for a thoroughly practical and useful hint. Linen and serge skirts can be purchased "made to measure" at all the big shops, but the bolero has to be taken into consideration, and it represents a point of immense importance. Excellent tailors are to be found willing to make the boleros, or jackets, for ready-made skirts at a cost of from 20f. to 25f. (£1), and no one but a tailor can cut and fit a garment of this order satisfactorily.

PRINCE OF WALES ON INDIAN ART.

Subjects for Painters.

Apart from the Prince of Wales's speech on Indian art and the Duke of Connaught's report on his recent tour, the feature of the Royal Academy banquet, at Burlington House on Saturday May 4 was the presence of Mr. Deakin, which meant that instead of the toast of science, literature, or music, "Our Dominions beyond the Seas" was proposed. Another new feature was a guard of honour of the Artists' Rifle Volunteers.

The Prince of Wales, replying to the toast of the Royal Family, said: "I recall the fact that thirty years this month my dear brother and I joined the Navy. Yesterday I took my eldest son to the Royal Naval College at Osborne. (Cheers.) Although I fear my son will not be able to make the Navy his profession, as I did, I know, he will receive an excellent education there, and he will become connected with that splendid service to which I am myself so devoted. (Cheers.) I hope, too, that he will make many friends among those who are to be our future naval officers."

Passing to his Indian visit, the Prince said: "In speaking to this distinguished company I am bold enough to suggest a visit to that wonderful land, which everywhere seemed to appeal to one's artistic feelings and sympathies. There is ample scope for the painter in landscape. He will find, for instance, all the picturesque surroundings of the old-world customs of the Rajput Princes, the quaint, peaceful life of the villages, the beauty of the great and silent jungles, and the gorgeous sunset effects of the desert. The student of architecture will find endless resources in the earlier Middle Age buildings both Mahommedan and Hindoo. To my mind I have never seen anything more beautiful than the palaces, mosques, and tombs at Agra and Delhi—(cheers)—and surely the portrait painter would find a large and possibly a profitable field for his talent. I should like to remind you that one of the earliest Royal Academicians journeyed to India more than 120 years ago, and did much work there I believe, with some considerable pecuniary profit. (Laughter.) I have had the pleasure of seeing one of his most famous works in the church of St. John at Calcutta.

"I am happy to think that the beautiful monuments of India are so well cared for. No one who went to India could fail to be grateful to Lord Curzon for all that he did to preserve the great architectural treasures of that country. (Cheers.) The Princess and I saw enough to realise how much was due in this respect to the energy and artistic knowledge of our former Viceroy."

PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM A TRUTHFUL PREMIER.

Won't some statesman explain
  In an adequate style
Why I've sailed o'er the main
  Many, many a mile,
Just to hear that the thing I hold dearest
  Is branded as quite puerile?

I am not what you'd call,
  Though you meant to be nice,
A good sailor at all,
  And I've paid a big price
For the purpose of coming and giving
  The old Motherland my advice.

But I'm rather afraid
  That I don't understand
Half the games that are played
  By that old Motherland,
Which would rather, it seems, that my waistcoat
  Dilate than the Empire expand.

I'm an LL.D. here
  And a D.C.L. there,
And I face without fear
  Most delectable fare,
And I'm letting myself be snap-shotted
  In fashion that's devil-may-care.

I am feted and fed
  In the lavishest way,
And the menus are read
  In the papers each day;
And I'm glad that my bill for champagne is
  A bill that I haven't to pay.

But 'mid all the applause
  And the food and the fun
I am worried because
  There is nothing yet done:
Though it's nice to be made such a fuss of,
  My mission is barely begun.

I was not sent to eat,
  I was not sent to drink
Mid the nation's *elite*,
  As some folks seem to think;
I was sent in the name of the Empire
  To forge yet another new link.

But as soon as I state
  Why I happened to come,
Those who now legislate
  Look uncommonly glum
And remark that on themes preferential
  The word is undoubtedly "Mum."

I have eaten enough
  Of your oysters and quails,
And have had *quantum suff*
  Of your mutton from Wales:
Now I want you to treat my entreaties
  As better than old women's tales.

So, I ask you, explain
  In an adequate style,
Why I've sailed o'er the main
  Many, many a mile,
Just to hear that the thing I hold dearest
  Is branded as quite puerile.

—MOSTYN T. PIGOTT in *The World*.

◆

A CASE of an unusual nature has been heard by the Corofin Bench (co. Clare). Mr. T. Flanagan, a county councillor and chairman of the local district council, was fined £12 for presiding at a meeting of the latter body after it had been proved that he was not legally qualified to so act. The chairman of the bench said that Mr. Flanagan had acted with a defiant and disrespectful spirit.

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H.H. Princess Windischgraetz
H.R.H. The Duchess of Sparta
H.I.H. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
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NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Rich Findings in Australia.

DECEMBER last witnessed in Victoria a wave of excitement and a rush to the goldfields which were strongly reminiscent of far-off days in the history of Australia. North from the opulent mines of Ballarat is the Dunolly district, which for a brief season fifty years ago was surely the most favoured auriferous area that ever cheered the heart of a desponding digger. About two miles from what is now the town of Tarnagulla a few prospectors in 1853, in searching for the precious metal, unearthed a lump of pure gold, something like 20 lbs. in weight. The ground was carefully gone over, and nugget after nugget was disclosed. "For the first few days," writes one of those who were present, "it was for all the world like digging potatoes, the gold being got in slugs and nuggets varying in weight from 1 lb. up to 40 lbs." The majority of the specimens were found near the surface, often close to the roots of the grass. But the scene of these operations was a comparatively small gully which within three weeks was fully exploited, and the rich golden harvest was over. There is a wonderful fascination about the discovery of large masses of virgin gold. The quartz reefs of the Rand, of Ballarat, and of Bendigo may hold within their stony recesses millions untold; but rock-crushing is without romance: is common, matter-of-fact, commercial. Different is the nugget suddenly revealed—sometimes sparkling in the sunshine—bringing in a moment affluence and independence to the fortunate finder of finders.

The district in the immediate neighbourhood of what came to be known as Nuggety Gully was industriously prospected for years, but without any noteworthy reward in the form of gold. Not far off, however, from time to time sensational findings were made which thrilled with longing and expectancy thousands of ardent hearts the world over. The heaviest nugget yet yielded by Australia, or, as far as known, by any part of the globe, was the "Welcome Stranger" found near Dunolly in 1869. It weighed 210 lb. troy. Afterwards came the Blanche Barkly, 1,743 oz.; the Canadian Gully nugget, 1,619 oz.; the Lady Hotham, 1,178 oz.; and many more, all from the same part of Victoria. During recent years, however, there has been a lull in this form of gold-getting, and the inactivity continued unbroken until shortly before the Christmas of 1906. Then to small parties of miners, engaged on their claims at Poseidon, less than two miles distant from the still notable Nuggety Gully, were able to announce that nugget-getting was not altogether a thing of the past. This particular field had been examined by experts years before, and though fine gold was known to be present, it was obtained in quantities so insignificant as to be entirely unpayable. But on the occasion referred to one party while busy upon surface workings unexpectedly laid bare a piece of pure gold which weighed 300 oz. Three days later, and from the adjoining claim two miners brought fourth a handsome slug of 120 oz. The welcome news of these proceedings aroused keen interest on the field and throughout Victoria; but it was not until December 18 that n approach to the interest and excitement of olden times was manifested. On that day a prospecting party—Woodall, Brooks, Condron, and Eva—in opening up a small patch of new ground came across what to the time of writing is the premier nugget of Poseidon. It was lying within a few inches of the surface, consisted almost entirely of pure gold, and scaled 960 oz. Strange to say, fifteen minutes afterwards two miners—Williamson and Stephenson—uncovered, not more than thirty feet away, a nugget 373 oz., in weight. The fame of the Poseidon field immediately became great. From all parts of Australia, men—old and young, well-to-do and penniless—hurried to the place, hoping that Dame Fortune would smile upon their enterprise. And towards many the field has been indulgent and generous.

Poseidon in six weeks, the Victorian Mines Department estimates, yielded gold—in nuggets—to the value of not less than £25,000. The official records are known to be incomplete, but it is believed that during the last two weeks of December 2,500 oz. of gold were taken out of the ground. There are men on the field who decline to furnish precise returns concerning the gold they win and the nuggets they secure. The finders of two of the larger specimens—670 oz. and 502 oz.—kept their good luck a secret for three weeks, and it is more than probable that many others have adopted a similar policy of silence. To the end of January the largest nuggets discovered on the field, and reported to the mining authorities, were 960 oz., 675 oz., 502 oz., 387 oz., 373 oz., 253 oz., 206 oz., 156 oz., 120 oz., 105 oz., (three) 88 oz., (two), 87 oz, and numerous others weighing from 20 oz to 30 oz. The Australian Press publishes frequent reports from the field, and few days pass without information appearing which creates a stir among those whose vocations keep them on the station or within the city. Here are a few illustrative extracts from the accounts given in Melbourne newspapers during the month of January:—

"Jackson and Hughes again top the list his week with a return of over 225 oz. The event of the week was a 253 oz. nugget got by this party, but the specimen lost the odd 53 oz. in the process of smelting. Yesterday a 6 oz. slug was added to their list of nuggets. The two divide £900 as their earnings for the week."

"In the shallow ground, two chains off the main gutter, Williamson and Son found another stray slug, 16 oz., in the clay. In the western portion of the lead Tuomey and party found a 15 oz. sample."

"The return from the field this week is an exceptional one; 1,250 oz., are accounted for in slugs alone. Cummins and Son got a slug of 54 oz., Michael Brothers another of 50 oz; Mackenzie and Younghusband one of 31 oz., Smith and Roger got a nugget of 387 oz.. together with a 21 oz. slug. These when smelted gave a return of 342¼ oz."

"During the week O'Bryan and party obtained a specimen, 4 lb. in weight in the rough, which gave 27 oz. when smelted. In the Little Wonder claim Newitt and Cocks secured a 35 oz specimen on Thursday; also 6 oz. and 2 oz. nuggets."

"Another beautiful specimen weighing in the rough 105 oz. and containing 75 oz. of gold, was found to-day by Mackenzie and Younghusband Young and party to-day made a pleasing discovery of a 12 oz. nugget."

"Wragg Brothers struck it rich yesterday. At a depth of 12 feet, on the bedrock, they discovered a nugget 206 oz. in weight, which has been christened the 'Port Arthur.' The party also had the good fortune to find two other specimens close by, one weighing 23 oz. 15 dwt. and the other, 24 oz. These were named 'The Twins.'"

"The output this week shows the record total of between 1,500 oz. and 4,600 oz. Smith, Stephenson, and Rodgers's contribution was 1,263 oz. The specimens, though found almost side by side, are quite distinct in colour and outline. The large one, 675 oz. 10 dwt., measures 9 in. by 8 in. by 7 in., and is estimated to contain 575 oz. of gold The 502 oz. specimen is almost pure gold. It measures 10 in. by 9 in. by 4 in. The 86 oz. specimen is of rare design. In 160 square feet of ground at an average depth of 20 in., this party in less than a month uncovered five specimens (in the rough) weighing 1,673 oz. and of an approximate value of £6,000."

Curious circumstances are related concerning the finding of some of the nuggets. A clerk from Melbourne visited Poseidon during his holidays, and while loitering near a hole which had been dug many years ago, with his stick turned up a 14 oz. nugget of solid gold. It was lying within an inch of the surface. A remarkable experience is reported by a newspaper correspondent as having happened recently. Two men, named Gascoyne and Hannon, reached the field a few days before in that condition known to the minors as almost "dead broke." They secured a claim, but it failed to respond to their aspirations. So low were their finances that on the Friday evening they spent their last threepence for a loaf of bread and sent to Melbourne to borrow a few shillings. During Saturday morning they sunk a hole in shallow ground within their claim, and to their joy unearthed a nugget of almost pure gold, weighing 87 oz.

Many have been disappointed, but hope continues high. Mr. E. J. Dunn, Victoria's geological director, has expressed the opinion that the surrounding country probably contains many other deposits quite as rich as Poseidon. To the north, south, and west there are hundreds of square miles of country through which nuggets of similar character may be expected to be found. He advises the miners to spread out; not to cluster around the one field. If they extend their prospecting he thinks they are likely to reach fields even superior to what is now the centre of attraction. According to this authority on gold-bearing areas, the nuggets will be found near the surface. As the miners go deeper, his experience has been that the good becomes finer. The Poseidon nuggets are known as indicator gold. This gold was originally embedded in lumps within the quartz. The gradual denudation of the rocks freed the gold, which remained in position after the reefs and rocks had disappeared. Several miners on the Poseidon in the short space of six weeks have won sufficient gold to maintain them in comfort for life. There have been no wild rejoicings such as usually signalised a find on the goldfields forty years ago. History records that many amazing scenes were witnessed when the heards of miner were turned by a too swift accession to wealth. One boisterous individual—the finder of a famous nugget near Bendigo—spent his time for months afterwards galloping furiously along the highways introducing himself to all comers in the powerful language of the place and the period—which languoge, extensively Bowdlerised, meant that he was "the highly objectionable person who found the peculiar nugget."

AN OLD BRITISH COLONY.

The Island of Barbadoes.

THE Barbadians are immensely proud of their title to rank as the oldest British colonists. Barbadoes was discovered in 1603, and from that time no other flag has floated over the island than that of Britain. They adduce as one of the many proofs of their loyalty the statue to Lord Nelson in the Market-place at Bridgetown, which was the first to be erected to the hero, and was unveiled by two of his lieutenants. Hence it is easy to understand the frequent expressions of irritation which the stranger hears from the lips of the islanders at the presumption of American tourists who openly boast that not only Barbadoes but the other West Indian islands too will soon be annexed to the United States. It is the most densely populated of all the isles of the West Indies; indeed, it holds more people to the square mile than any country in the world outside China. It is correspondingly poor. For sugar has been alike the beginning and last hope of the island, and when it does not pay the storesman to eke out the sugar with sand, lest the sand perchance cost more than the sugar, it is time some other source of revenue were thought about. Let us hope that with the introduction of cotton-growing the island has at last a new era of prosperity before it.

It was night when we dropped our anchor in Carlisle Bay and saw the lights of Bridge-town glittering before us like fireflies, writes Mr. A. W. Hewlett. Out on the dark hillsides and all along the coast at scattered intervals they shone, so eloquent to us lonely sea-voyagers of the long-sought homes of men. The sea was quiet, making only a little caressing plowter against our sides. Bang! went our rocket, waking the echoes which the cannons of old Morgan and those other buccaneers woke in the old bloody days; but no answer came. Thus we lay till dawn, and by that it was a long, open-mouthted gaze through the port, all eagerness for the revelation of the isle. How many in the old days saw that same picture unfold itself with hearts made heavy by despair. For them the toil under brassy skies and pitiless suns, the lash and the bloodhound, and endless exile. But I saw only a sky in which rays of saffron shot higher and higher from a golden bow, while heavy-leaved trees trailed over a coral sand beach and dimly the roofs of huts and houses detached themselves from the thin mist, and rounded hills revealed themselves near and far, until it was all clear, and another tropic day was born. At one horn of the little bay lay Pelican Island, a rock with a house on it, used as a quarantine station. From the other ran out a spit of sand, whose whiteness shone like a broadsword far out under the blue of the sea. Behind the town was a low hill, with a quarry cut in its side. White roads wound up and over the hills, and as the sun grew hotter looked strangely still, for the little black specks ceased to move about them as before. On every crest an old Dutch windmill flung its long arms round and round in an ecstacy of energy.

Soon after dawn people seemed to awake. We found ourselves surrounded by swarms of boats, while others were racing wildly from the shore. The jabbering was tremendous. They raced and collided and bumped with more momentum than politeness. A tall negro, in dirty white duck pants torn off, short at the knees and a much-holed cotton shirt, stood up in his little skiff and proclaimed himself aloud. He had "spotted" me through seeing me talking with the health officer of the port. "Doctor, you dere wid de glasses and de white hat, me Cap'n Browne, ob de Louise. All you odder dirty niggers clear away. Yes, dat's all right; de doctor am coming wid me." Then, one of the "odder niggers" colliding violently with the Louise, he sat down forcibly with loud protestations. A score of diving boys came round us, begging us to throw coins for them. They had curious ramshackle boats, in which they sat facing each other, so that one had to pull while the other backed. It was worth a sixpence to see their arms and legs going all distorted by the motion of the wavelets as they swam fathoms down under the faultlessly transparent water.

It was a Sunday morning when we went ashore, rowed by four stalwart negroes into the little carenage where lay the small schooners that trade from island to island and to the Orinoco. The sun shone fiercely, for it was August, one of the hottest months of the year, and the shadows lay in the streets with that peculiar sharp-cut definition which one notices in the photographs of tropical places. On the wharf and in the square were two big crowds of negroes listening to the Salvation Army. The garish simplicity seemed to appeal irresistibly to the negro heart. When we drove back that way in the evening they were still there, with lamps and torches to light them. And an odd scene it was, not a little moving to the heart, that big crowd of negroes and negresses under the wavering light of their torches, while the shadows wandered fantastically on the walls of the houses with their jalousie windows, on the palms and other tropic vegetation in the gardens, and on the glassy, dark waters of the carenage.

But when we landed it was morning. The lanes and roads were full of niggers tricked out in their "Sunday best," on their way to church. Some of them looked at us reproachfully, for it was evident we were not going there. But to see portly negroes in frock coats, top-hats, and spats, with carefully rolled umbrellas, trudging the dusty road with pouting lips and airs of most portentous gravity, while the sweat ran down their faces in little rivulets, was too much for perfect equanimity. We drove inland through the beautiful island scenery, the blue ocean with its narrow fringe of coral sand coming into view at every turn. Along the roadside pretty little wooden bungalows with small cool verandahs and jalousie blinds stood in little wildernesses of gardens. We passed the barracks, standing empty and desolate, for the regiment had lately been withdrawn—another heavy blow to poor little Barbadoes. Some of the houses in the country looked gaunt and old hiding their wretchedness behind palms and profuse scarlet flamboyas, "Ichabod" seemed written on each one. They were a proud people the old Barbadian planters, opulent and lords of many cringing slaves. Even when the slaves had ceased to be slaves they were like villains under their feudal lords. But those days are gone, and the remnants of the old nobility dwell in haughty obscurity, admitting their indigence to none, yet still imperious. Bounteous nature can but ill-conceal the marks of time on the frame-houses, which in any less kindly climate had been long since disintegrated. Only their size, their long, bare galleries and big dark rooms, reveal what once they were.

A drive at night through the island strikes every chord of feeling that responds to the beautiful. Every thicket is ringing with the whirr of the cicadas; heavy perfumes drift across the roadway from the tangled gardens; soft lights gleam through the tree; the dust on the road lies white and still; now and then a negro passes with a soft padding of bare feet and a glance of his big white eyes at the carriage lamp; but all seems at rest, though wakeful, and a gentle coolness revivifies the jaded air. In a boat on the bay at night every dip of the oar scatters showers of phosphorescence like sackloads of living diamonds. Before we approach the gangway of our ship, lying as she does a great black shadow on the oily sea, the foreman of our black crew stops, leaning on his oars, and demands his fare—six shillings apiece. We protest. He looks back meaningly to the shore. Even in this Eden is the guile of the old Adam.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 3.

Detail for the week:—

66.—Bugle Practice—Tuesday the 4th instant—The Buglers of the Battalion will parade for practice near the Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

67.—Signalling—The Wednesday the 5th instant—The Signalling Class will parade in rear of the Telegraph Quarters, at 6 p.m. Flags will be issued on parade.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, June 3.

262 LEAVE.

Leave of absence from 1st June to 1st October 1907 is granted to Gr A W Barker No 2 Co.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BY THE WAY.

HOT AND STRONG.

To cure a native of Natal of insanity the lady witch doctor, it seems, dumps him into a hole in which fire is, then pours in water. Evidently they have great belief in the efficacy of fire in the Dark Continent, for that was the principal agent employed for the cure of a man whose thigh was shattered by a gunshot when Livingstone's body was being conveyed to the coast. First they made a hole deep enough to take him, seated with his legs out in front. Leaves were bound about the injury, and earth and thick mud heaped over his legs. A bonfire was now made over this mound, and, so that the man might not suffocate from the smoke, they thoughtfully reared a mat in front of his face. By the time that the heat had made its way to the wound the man was in agony, and perspiration poured from him. He roared for help, and was dug out. The native surgeons now held him fast, while strong men tugged with all their might at the injured limb, then bound him in splints. This was the treatment usual in such cases, and the natives said that it had invariably been perfectly successful for gunshot wounds through a bone. It is better not to be shot where surgery by fire is popular.

TRAVEL TALES.

Holding prevention better than cure, some of the natives, when travelling in forests where poisonous snakes lurk, declare for a pitcher of boiling water upon the head. How the water is to be kept boiling does not appear. The snake for whose benefit it is intended is certainly worth the water. One of the girls of the party which brought down the body of Livingstone was bitten, without the least provocation, by a snake, which disappeared as suddenly as it had appeared. The girl died in ten minutes. The caravan which followed had a man bitten in the same spot, presumably by the same snake. In looking round for a place in which to bury the dead man, the others came across the grave of the girl, and the two rest side by side. This snake, which is said to be the mamba, has a terrible reputation, a beast which will cause Kaffirs to break up a kraal if it appear in their neighbourhood. Native tradition has it that it will hang down from a tree over a path pursued by a caravan, and strike man after man in the head with fatal certainty. Hence the pot of boiling water as a helmet.

INNOCENT DECEPTION.

The beautiful cloud studies exhibited by Sir Norman Lockyer the other evening would have a market value in the studio of many a photographer who specialises in out-door photography. A picture showing the exterior of a building, with grounds and sky, necessitates a little innocent faking. There is no deception about the picture of the house and grounds, but the sky may have been photographed in quite a different part of the country and on a date years before. A good photo of a house and grounds may need quite a long exposure at a time when the wind is driving clouds rapidly across the sky. To give that sky in that picture would, of course, show the clouds all blurred. So the photographer prepares for such a contingency by always having a stock of satisfactory clouds in readiness. He goes forth with his camera in April, and lays in a stock of clouds which will last him all the year, and from these he adapts the particular sky best suited to the picture which he means to present.

THE HAPPY ILL WIND.

It has fallen to a correspondent to discover the one young lady who derived satisfaction from the recent trouble between the bus companies and their employees. She happened to be the only passenger when the bus turned into a street in which she knew it had no right. The conductor upon appeal explained that owing to the strike, he and the driver had but that morning been given charge of the bus, and the route was new and strange to them. The lady volunteered to be pilot, and her offer was thankfully accepted. Through streets in which never bus had been seen before she sent that vehicle. People were amazed to see the vast machine careering along their quiet ways, and sighed for the dear dead days when motors were not and buses ran by other routes, and at the tails of horses. But the way happened to be the shortest out to the young lady's home, where she arrived in state in the shortest time on record. She descended and gave the driver a parting word or two for his future guidance on the route, was effusively thanked, and to this day remains the only person in London who has had a motor-bus for her sole use and enjoyment to the door of her house at single journey fare.

BLACK SUNDAY.

It was 50 years on Friday—taking the actual date—since the native regiments stationed at Meerut rose in mutiny, and by firing upon their officers, liberating the prisoners, and attacking every European residence in the place, began the horrors of those sad, bad days of our rule in India. The first alarm was sounded when the English troops were preparing for church parade. Before these could come up the Sepoys had butchered men, women, and children. The tide swept over to Delhi, where those fearful scenes were enacted which make the modern history of India so terrible and heartrending. The historian finds consolation which at the time was impossible of discovery. Had the Europeans had any sort of warning, they might have made preparations for their safety, it was said. But had not the storm burst when it did, had not the men of Meerut precipitately begun their evil work and so upset the concerted plans for a general rising in the country, well, we should not willingly have let go India but to have retained it would have involved a struggle in comparison with which that which actually took place must have been trifling.

IAN MACLAREN STORIES.

Ian Maclaren was a capital reconteur. He had, a fund of anecdote relating to his lecture tours in America. One man he met there had just come back from Jerusalem, disappointed, disillusioned. "Sir, that Holy City is a back number," he lamented. "Would you believe it, there isn't a single trollycar or daily newspaper in the whole place!" Another star-spangled gentleman followed him to Liverpool, tracked him to his house, sent up his card, and immediately followed it into the author's study. "My name is Elijah K. Higgins," he breathlessly exclaimed, "and I am busy man; you also are a busy man and I have no time to fool away. Four days are all I can give to your United Kingdom, and I wished to shake hands with you. Good-bye; I'm off to Drumtochty," and he vanished.

FROM DUST HEAP TO GARDEN.

"There is no need," writes Mr. Beale Collins Medical Officer of Health, Kingston-on-Thames, "to go to Munich to see a dust-heap turned into a garden": The Canbury Gardens are made out of dust-bin refuse deposited on what was a swamp surrounding the sewage works. Now the gardens are so pretty that people want to get rid of the sewage works because they smell sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., from the adjacent gas works. The sewage works are not altogether useless, for although the effluent is turned into the Thames sufficiently purified to satisfy the Thames Conservancy, the sludge is dried and made into native guano, which is excellent stuff for grass lawns and rose-trees, and is sent away in bags even so far as Japan. It is difficult (adds Mr. Collins) to realise that it is possible to treat sewage so usefully in the middle of a busy town, with practically no nuisance.

£24 PER SQUARE INCH.

What an enormous sum a small piece of painted wood canvas may represent was once more illustrated at Christie's when a small painting of a Divine by C. Amberger was sold for £3,885. As the panel is only 16¼in. long and 13¼in. wide, it is clear that every square inch of it is valued at little less than eighteen sovereigns. The Ansidei Madonna, for which the Duke of Marlborough received £70,000 a few years ago, is less costly, as tested by the tape-measure, although it was bought at the rate of about £14 a square inch. The late Marquis of Hertford paid £8,800 for the "Peace of Munster," a sum which represents nearly £24 per square inch. More than eighty years ago Correggio's "La Vierge au Panier" changed hands for a sum which was sufficient to cover it with sovereigns twenty-seven deep; and many of Meissonnier's pictures paid their painter from £5 to £10 or more for each square inch of pigment.

INTERVIEW WITH A HORSE.

"A farmer of Turvey, Beds., sold a horse on Saturday to a farmer at Hanslope, a dozen miles away. On Sunday morning, there was the horse back in the paddock of its original owner. 'During the night' it had made 'a cross-country journey' to its old home," the *Evening Standard* says. "We have been so fortunate as to obtain an interview with the sagacious animal:

"You would like to hear my yarn, sir?
  Well, I will not say you "Neigh,"
If I live to ninety-nine, sir,
  I shall not forget that day.
Ah! torn from the dear old homestead,
  Bartered (excuse this sob)
For a bit of filthy lucre—
  Only poor old cob"

And so on!

◆

THE Rome correspondent of the *Chronicle* states that two eminent Roman Catholic writers, Father Tyrrell, late of the Society of Jesus, and Baron Fridrich von Hugel, of London, have been severely censured by the Sacred Congregation of the Index for heterodoxy.

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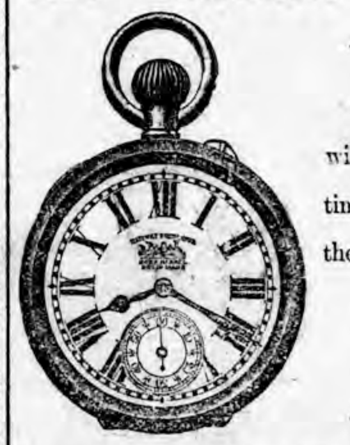

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DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
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SCIENTFIC NOTES.

STAR DRIFTS.

THE current number of the Journal of the British Astronomical Association gives an abstract of the discussion that recently took place on Kapteyn's theory as confirmed by Mr. Eddington. A peculiar interest also attaches to the paper alluded to, in that to it has been awarded one of the Smith's Prizes at Cambridge The old idea was that the stars are equally distributed in space. The next step was to realise that the stars seem to be condensed in various parts of the sky. The view that the proper motions of stars are to be explained by one single action—the motion of the solar system through space—has now been superseded. Both Kapteyn and Mr. Eddington hold that the explanation is more complex than this. Evidence gradually accumulated which led to the conviction that there is a two-fold drift of the stars, not an absolutely novel idea, for years ago Proctor suggested the existence of local drifts. Kapteyn's theory attracted great attention when it was promulgated two or three years ago, and Mr. Eddington, following it up, has come to the conclusion that the stars of the two drifts are at practically the same average distance, and about equally distributed in various parts of the sky. Thus the idea of solar motion goes by the board, and we shall have to think in future in terms of the motions of Drifts I. and II. relative to the sun. There is a great difference between the velocities of the two drifts, Drift I. moving three times as fast as Drift II. The number of stars in II. is but slightly in excess of that in I., as far as the limited region of the sky so far examined is concerned. The sun seems to belong to II., though there is no strong balance in favour of this supposition, the odds being but slightly in favour of it. It may be, as was observed, during the discussion, that this great problem of the structure of the starry heavens will never be solved, but it seemed to be generally agreed that a distinct stage forward has now been attained. Mathematics, the Queen of the Sciences, has already done much to elucidate the difficulties that surround the subject, and there is no knowing how much may yet be achieved by her powerul aid. Mr. Lynn's historical notes on "Three Remarkable Comets," in the same number of the *Journal* will be found interesting reading. He makes a rather good suggestion as to the inscription on that part of the Bayeux tapestry where people are looking at the comet of 1066, and proposes "isti mirantur stellam" for "isti mirant stella."

A GERMAN VIEW OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. Starke's volume on "Alcohol and the Sanction for its Use" has been translated into English and published by Messrs. Putnam. He feels the necessity of revision from time to time of the current views on most subjects, especially where science has a claim to be heard. And it is mainly as a physiologist that he approaches his important topic. The discussion as to the use of alcohol has now reached the stage at which the question appears to be: Shall we use it or shall we abstain from it? There is no question as to moderate or immoderate use. The extremists maintain that even the moderate use of alcohol is dangerous—a dogmatic assertion with which professional men are not inclined to be in a hurry to agree. At any rate, the author hopes that he has drawn, without prejudice, critically, and "sceptically," such conclusions as he has derived from physiology, pharmacology, medicine, and general personal experience. Among the points he makes is the absolute distinction between the sensible alcoholist and the habitual drunkard. The one is temperate all his life, and the other indulges in continuous excess. The former shows no disturbance or injury to the nervous system, while there is nothing more certain than that the habitual drunkard is on the high road to destroying it altogether. After examination of the place of alcohol in nature, what happens to it in the human organism, its value as a nutrient and the effect its use has upon the organs of the body, he concludes that there is not one single fact to justify aversion from the moderate use of sound alcoholic beverages. Nay, more, he points out many proofs that show that it is agreeable, useful, and even necessary in many circumstances of life. He flatly denies that there is any ground for the supposition that the influence of alcohol, used sensibly, is pernicious either with reference to capability of procreation, the ability of women to nurse their babies, or to the duration of life. A nation of beer-drinkers has grown in thirty years from forty to sixty millions. In examining the oldest people in a town of 100,000 inhabitants there were found among the aged not only sensible alcoholists but also those who have been guilty of excess throughout their lives. He concludes that he who expects to live long by abstinence from alcohol may experience bitter disappointment. To some folk these conclusions will come as a bomb-shell.

COAST EROSION.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Carey's paper before the Society of Arts on the "protection of the Sea Coasts from Erosion," attention was drawn by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu to a plant that will grow below high-water mark in salt water and in estuaries. It is probably the only one in existence that will thrive on mud-flats submerged twice a day by the tides, and seems for this reason to play a considerable part in the attempts that must continually be made to save the coasts from invasion by the sea. Some ten years ago this plant made its appearance, without previous warning, on the flats in the neighbourhood of Southampton Water. It grows in circular patches and rapidly spreads. In form it is like rice or immature oats. There are three varieties, according to the authorities at Kew, all rejoicing in the "surname" of Spartina. It is sweet and full of sugar, which considerably enhances its merits, and the fact that rabbits are found of it will not diminish its value in the eyes of many. Where such grass as this can live and thrive on the mud-flats it is clear that it will accumulate all kinds of detritus, eventually raise the level of the mud above high-water, and thus lead to the reclamation of land. Lord Montagu can remember when there was none in the large estuary known as the Beaulieu River. It has now made its home in that river, and is so persistent that the water is entirely choked up with it, though the main waterway is unaffected. Of course there are plenty of pants that thrive at the fringe of high-water mark, and these are found of great value, especially on sandy slopes. The long fibrous roots push their way towards the moister soil, mat together, and by anchoring the sandy slopes in this manner they protect them from injury by wind and rain. Mr. Carey recognises to the full the importance of a complete and systematic study of these plants, and allots to them a place of first-rate importance when the problems of coast erosion are dealt with in an organised campaign. The bonding power of the mat-grass, he tells us, is astonishing, and its importance was so far admitted in the reign of George II. that it was in those days a penal offence to cut or to injure the grass. Mat-grass is also admirably adapted for such purposes as the making of mats, brushes, and for thatching—an art, alas! now rapidly disappearing from our midst,

"FEELING TONE."

The extraordinary dignity and poignancy of the presentation of Shakspeare's tragedies at the Waldorf Theatre by Miss Julia Marlowe and Mr. Sothern have given me cause to puzzle afresh over one of the big questions in psychology to which our great teachers from Aristotle downwards have contributed, but which, I think, remains unsolved. The puzzle is simply this: Why, having suffered with Miss Marlowe's Juliet when she draws her dagger from its sheath, and says, "Myself at least can die"—why, in search of pleasure, the following evening should one seek so to suffer again? Let us attempt to state the difficulty in a simpler form. Psychologists recognise the possibility of the association with any sensation of what the Germans call feeling-tone," a something which may be either pleasure or pain. The larger number of our sensations, as, for instance the reader's visual sensation, of this page (apart from its intelligible contents) are practically neutral as regards this quality. It may be that there is a pleasurable feeling-tone, but it is perhaps so slight and familiar that it is ignored, and it certainly is in no way comparable to the pleasurable feeling-tone aroused by the vision of a sunset or the hearing of the fire-music in the last act of "The Valkyrie." Certainly, however, the vision of this page is not associated with a painful feeling-tone—unless in the case of a hyper-sensitive eye, in which such feeling-tore may be excited by a minimum of light. Now, so far as this simpler question is concerned, we may confidently assert that, though different factors in sensation or different parts of the same sensory experience may respectively excite painful and pleasurable feeling tone (as to the ultimate nature of which, of course, we know nothing whatever), yet at any rate a given unitary state of feeling-tone must be either the one or the other; either above or below the line of neutrality or indifference. Further, we may note that the simultaneous occurrence of state of feeling-tone, equal and opposite, is not equivalent to a state of indifference. Opposite feeling-tones do not cancel one another in that fashion. In such a case it is possible, on analysing the experience, to recognise the presence in it of these independent and irreducible elements. In the study of the purely sensory, however complicated, we are never met, I maintain, with a unitory state of feeling-tone which is both pleasurable and painful. If a thing hurts, it hurts, and though you may court the hurting for sufficient reasons, it is not that there is a pleasant element in pain as such.

* * *

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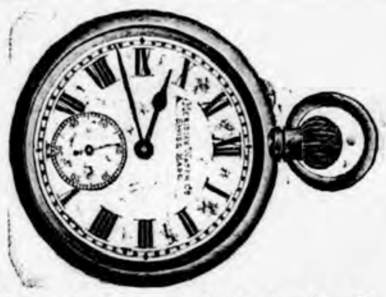

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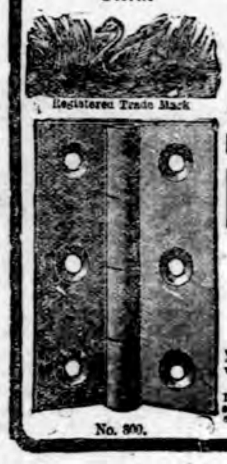

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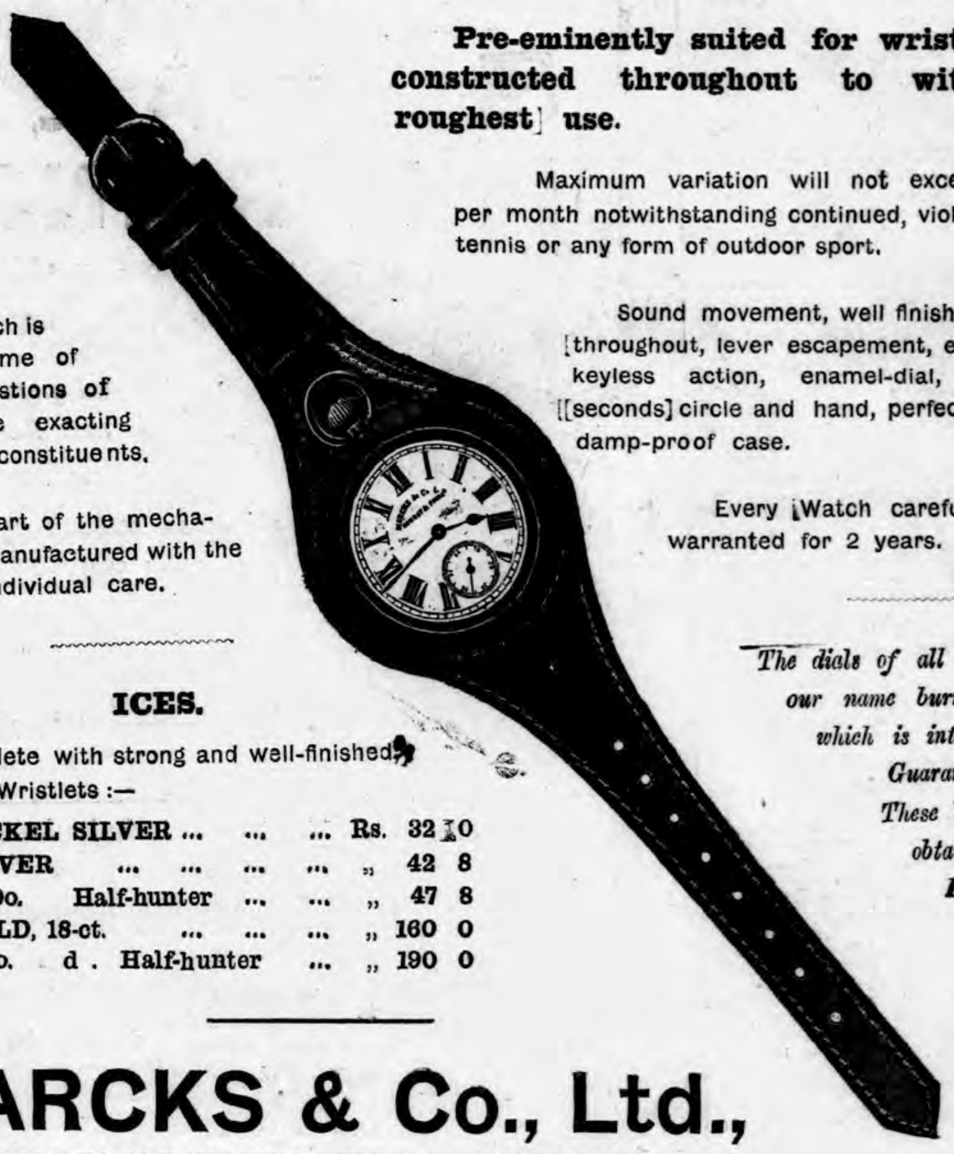

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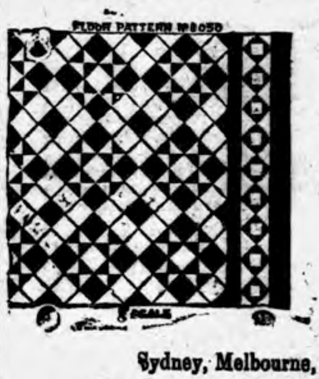

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Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. N. D Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.